





# Head of IATA Hits Downing Of Airliner

## Hammarskjold Asks International Inquiry

MONTREAL, Feb. 25 (Reuters). —Knut Hammarskjold, director general of the International Air Transport Association, has condemned the downing of a Libyan airliner by Israeli jets over the Sinai Desert four days ago as a "deplorable incident."

Mr. Hammarskjold said Friday that not even the most stringent interpretation of provisions under the Chicago Convention on International Air Law permitted "such a degree of violence—for whatever reason, even in a zone of conflict."

Present efforts by most countries to eradicate all types of violence against civil aviation should be redoubled, he added.

The technical and operational circumstances associated with the Libyan jet incident will have to be objectively reviewed to insure that internationally recognized procedures on such occasions are adequate, Mr. Hammarskjold said.

Objective Investigation

He proposed that an international inquiry commission be set up to make an objective investigation.

The proposal was made in a cable to Mordechai Ben Ari, managing director of El Al, the Israeli national airline, and was made public today.

Mr. Hammarskjold also proposed the establishment of an international committee made up of government representatives to work out new methods to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters in the future.

He was scheduled to receive a first-hand report on the incident from Israeli authorities on a visit to Israel.

Flies to Meet

In London, it was announced today that an international pilots' delegation may visit the Middle East to investigate the downing of the airliner.

A spokesman for the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations, which has called an emergency meeting tomorrow to discuss the incident, said:

"There is a strong possibility that delegates may call for a trip to the Middle East to have eye-to-eye talks with all the parties involved in Wednesday's tragedy."

In Tel Aviv today, the Israeli Airline Pilots' Association announced it is sending two airline captains to the meeting to put forward their country's point of view.

Informed Israeli sources said there was concern among pilots there over the lack of communication between countries which resulted in the Libyan airliner being shot down by Israeli fighters.

Britain's airline pilots are expected to demand a token boycott of flights into Israel.

A spokesman for the British Airline Pilots' Association said yesterday, "We are going to make strong recommendations at the meeting, but I can't say what they are."

IFALPA, which represents a total of 64,000 pilots around the world, said immediately after Wednesday's incident that it "strongly deplored the fact that lack of communication has brought about this further tragic breach in the neutrality of civil aviation."

In Paris, the French Federation of Civil Air Crews yesterday condemned the downing of the airliner as an "act of war carried out against a civilian airline's plane."

Several of the crew of the Libyan plane, including the dead pilot, were French.

The statement by the federation, which includes several air-crew unions, said Air France personnel sent to work for foreign airlines "are guarantors of the civil nature of their activities. No country can be ignorant of this."



Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan during press conference in Tel Aviv Saturday.

# Dayan Calls Incident an 'Error'

(Continued from Page 1)

apparently that of the Libyan co-pilot, answered.

"I guess we have serious troubles with our heading compass," the pilot shouted through his radio to the Cairo control tower. "We are shot by your fighter. We are now shot by your fighter."

Identified as Israeli

A second later, the co-pilot apparently realized what was happening and is heard on the tape to shout: "It's an Israeli fighter."

The same direction, the pilot said in the final remark on the cockpit recording.

A number of questions remained unanswered. Among them were these:

● How did the airliner manage to stray more than 100 miles off its course?

● Why were all the window curtains of the plane drawn, as reported by the Israeli pilots?

● Why did the captain of the airliner not respond to the pursuing fighters? According to the Israelis, he ignored all their radio transmissions.

Before yesterday, Mr. Dayan and other government officials had placed the blame for the crash squarely with the captain of the airliner, who, they said, ignored repeated instructions to land his plane at an airfield in the Sinai.

But yesterday, Mr. Dayan conceded that the Israeli Air Force had misinterpreted the nature of the intrusion into the Sinai and the intentions of the airliner.

Without minimizing that factor, Mr. Dayan said, the performance of the French captain amounted to "serious irresponsibility."

Far Off Course

He noted that the captain had wandered far off his course and had failed to recognize the difference between the Israeli Phantoms, with their Star of David insignia, and Egyptian MiGs. "I think you have a right to expect more than that from a trained international pilot," he said.

Lt. Gen. David Elazar, the Israeli chief of staff, also attended the news conference. He said that under the circumstances, the Israeli military "could not discount the possibility that a civilian aircraft could come into our territory on a hostile mission."

Had Israel known that the plane was simply a civilian airliner with passengers aboard that had lost its way, he said, "there would have been no dilemma—we never would have used fire to force it down."

Israeli newspapers and several political leaders, meanwhile, reacted strongly against the mounting international criticism of Israel's role in the incident.

Waldheim a Target

Menachem Begin, the leader of the opposition Gahal party, for example, ridiculed the United Nations secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim, who has called for an international inquiry into the incident.

"What does Waldheim want?" Mr. Begin asked in a speech in Tel Aviv on Friday. "He never suggested an international inquiry after 11 Israelis were murdered at Munich, or after the massacre at the Lod Airport, in which citizens of foreign countries were also killed. But now, only now, does Waldheim speak."

The same tone has been struck by many of Israel's leading newspapers. To a large extent, the

newspapers reflected the private expressed views of many Israelis. Although most seemed to genuinely regret that the incident had occurred, few, if any, were prepared to accept any blame for the loss of innocent lives. Rather, they seemed to regard the downing of the airliner as justifiable under the circumstances.

Dayan Visits Survivors

TEL AVIV, Feb. 25 (Reuters). —Mr. Dayan visited survivors of the downing yesterday at a hospital in Beersheva.

He discussed the condition of the seven survivors, two of whom are reported to be gravely ill, with the hospital's chief surgeon, the Defense Ministry added.

Hospital sources said Mr. Dayan invited the wife of the airliner's co-pilot, Yuniis el-Mehdi, to tour Israel.

The 37-year-old woman, Mrs. Taya Theodoropoulou, who uses her Greek maiden name, is said to have told Mr. Dayan she might do so when her husband has recovered.

Mr. Dayan spent about 20 minutes chatting with the survivors.

He also posed for a souvenir photograph with an Egyptian survivor, Faisal Mohammed al-Sharai, at the Egyptian request.

As he left, Mr. Dayan instructed his aides to make sure that the photograph reached Mr. Sharai, a cafeteria waiter. He broke a leg in the crash.



THE "BLACK BOX"—Flight recorder of the downed Libyan jetliner being exhibited in Tel Aviv on Saturday.

# Libyan Says Israelis Planned Mass Murder in Air Incident

(Continued from Page 1)

women and the elderly," he declared. "These pilots had definite instructions to destroy the airliner."

Mr. Dorda accused the Israelis of other contradictions. He said that at first the Israelis contended that they could not find the black box containing the tape of the pilot's conversations but later, under pressure, admitted having recovered it.

He concluded: "The Zionists ..

have shown their utter disrespect, even for the dead. They provided wooden boxes for them, not even proper coffins."

Funeral services for the Libyan passengers are to be held in Benghazi tomorrow.

Earlier yesterday demonstrators marched through this Libyan capital, carrying banners condemning Israel for the downing of the plane. Libyan police guarded the U.S. Embassy, which was the target of two minor demonstrations on Friday.

## Reaffirms Goal of Peaceful Settlement

# Egypt Denies U.S. Has Offered a 'Solution'

CAIRO, Feb. 25 (UPI). —Egypt will pursue its policy of seeking a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis and has not been offered an "American solution," Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat said today.

He told a meeting of Arab ambassadors to Egypt that "there is no working paper and no ideas that represent an American solution or a Soviet solution or anything else." Mr. Zayyat said after the one-hour meeting that Egypt based its search for a peaceful settlement on United Nations resolutions.

Off to Belgrade

"I emphasized the basic fact that the current situation is explosive and that Egypt will make maximum efforts in the political, military and economic fields to put an end to this situation," he said.

As part of Egypt's diplomatic drive, Mr. Zayyat will meet with

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi during a visit to India on March 7. He will also go to Pakistan and other Asian countries.

Hafez Ismail, national security adviser to President Anwar Sadat, has been in London and Washington as part of the same drive and Saeed Marel, head of Egypt's only political party, has gone to Belgrade to start a tour of Eastern Europe.

Diplomatic sources said President Sadat had shown that the downing of a Libyan airliner over Israeli-occupied Sinai last week would not halt his peace moves when he allowed Mr. Ismail to continue his consultations in the United States.

Mr. Sadat met today with major members of parliament to discuss the airliner incident. Yesterday, he presided at a meeting of the "Supreme Committee for the Battle" with Israel.

Security Check

No announcement about the meeting was made yesterday, but

# Reds Launch Major Drive In Cambodia

## Two Vital Highways Come Under Attack

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 25 (UPI). —Cambodian Communists launched a nationwide offensive today, hitting government strongholds along two strategically important highways, the Cambodian high command said.

It was the largest offensive mounted by the Khmer Rouge, the command said.

Khmer Rouge units attacked government positions along Highway 3 from Phnom Penh to Cambodia's only deep-water port at Kampong Som, and Highway 2 from the capital toward the Mekong Delta. The Khmer Rouge pounded the positions with artillery throughout the day and staged ground assaults against posts as close as 12 miles south of Phnom Penh, the command said.

Daylong Fighting

The command also reported heavy daylong fighting along the banks of the Mekong, nine miles south of the naval base at Neak Luong, a key outpost guarding the river approach to the capital along which petroleum, food and military supplies are brought.

Government losses numbered one dead and seven wounded in that fighting, the command said. Khmer Rouge gunners were also active less than two miles north of Neak Luong, where they blasted government outposts with 82-mm mortars, command spokesman Col. Am Rong said.

The Communists launched attacks on the district town of Peam Chh, near the South Vietnamese border, a garrison at Damnak Reachea, 60 miles south of here, a district near Kampong Cham, to the northeast, and on a hill 12 miles from Phnom Penh which dominates the capital's western approaches.

North Vietnam's official news agency said that "a gang of thugs hired by the Saigon administration" was behind the injuries in Hue.

Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency said that the "thugs" broke into the delegation office and "carried off two briefcases, 21 radios, nine uniforms and many other things."

Col. Tin said, however, that he did not think the demonstrations would affect the Americans' release, expected Tuesday by U.S. officials.

Although declaring that South Vietnam "is now on the verge of a very dangerous situation," Col. Tin said that North Vietnam is "determined to abide by the peace agreement and the protocols."

He indicated that one major problem still unresolved is a dispute between the Communist side and the Saigon government over the release of Vietnamese civilian prisoners.

"While we sympathize with the families of the American POWs, I want to remind you that here in Vietnam there are thousands of families waiting for their kin to return from detention," Col. Tin said. "We want to satisfy this sentiment and bring them back together."

The Saigon government, he said, still has not decided whether it will release civilian prisoners along with the military POWs to be released this week.

Maj. Gen. Daniel James, a top spokesman at the Pentagon, in Washington, refused to tie the delay on the list to the troubles at Hue and Da Nang.

"We are still expecting the 1st tomorrow," Gen. James said.

He said that he understood that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong representatives in Saigon told Maj. Gen. Gilbert Woodward, the chief U.S. representative on the Joint Military Commission, that they were having trouble communicating with their people in the field.

Other sources, however, expressed

Libyan Air Space Shut to Portugal And South Africa

BENGHAZI, Libya, Feb. 25 (Reuters). —Libya shut on their way to or from South Africa and Portugal have been banned from over-flying Libyan airspace, an airport spokesman confirmed here today.

The ban, effective since Feb. 14, also includes any air company owned by the two countries. The spokesman said that all air companies and civil aviation organizations have been notified of the decision.

He declined to state the reasons, saying that the order was issued by the Libyan government in Tripoli. He agreed.

Nixon Trade Aide Goes to Brussels

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25 (Reuters). —Peter G. Peterson, President Nixon's special adviser on trade matters, arrived here today after three days of talks with British government ministers in London.

Mr. Peterson was a guest yesterday of Peter Walker, Britain's Minister of Trade and Industry, as Mr. Walker's country, home west of London. They discussed relations between the European Economic Community and the United States, with special reference to forthcoming international trade negotiations, informed sources said.

Before going to London Mr. Peterson visited Rome, Bonn and Paris.

# Paris Vietnam Talks Start Today

(Continued from Page 1)

delegation arrived at Breigny this morning. Asked whether he would chair the conference, as the United States has proposed, he said that it would be up to the members of the conference. It will be one of the top items on the agenda during the opening meetings at the Hotel Majestic tomorrow.

Presumably, the chairman of this conference will be the person who convenes what the Canadians called the "continuing political

authority" that will hear the ICCS and its reports.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are favoring a rotating chairmanship between the United States and North Vietnam. And there were reports circulating today that a rotating chairmanship among the four ICCS nations might be proposed, or that France, the host country, could be asked.

Hanoi Asks 'Goodwill'

The Vietnamese themselves were not silent as the opening of the conference approached. North

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh called for "goodwill and common effort" during the conference following his arrival at Breigny yesterday.

And at a press luncheon yesterday, Mr. Lam said that the "un-stated but real" importance of the conference would be to "de-Americanize the peace" by providing "international peace guarantees."

Explaining this, Mr. Lam said that the real guarantee to come out of this conference would be a commitment by the big powers "not to intervene and not to encourage the parties to violate the terms of the agreement."

Mr. Lam backed the Canadian proposals for a continuing authority, which he said should have the "necessary machinery" to convene the international conference in the event of a serious threat to peace in Vietnam.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Chi met for 35 minutes this afternoon at the U.S. Embassy residence on conference questions as well as the mutual debt matters that Henry A. Kissinger said last week the two men would discuss while here. U.S. sources said another meeting would be held during the week.

Mr. Kissinger mentioned private U.S. claims on China of \$55 million and Chinese claims on the United States of about \$70 million.

Following his meeting with Mr. Rogers today, Mr. Sharp indicated that no solution on a standing political authority was yet in sight. "The situation remains very obscure," he said. "We are prepared to make this a major issue."

Former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, Arthur W. Schlesinger Jr., also spent the day receiving various foreign ministers. Following a 75-minute call at the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Schlesinger said that he had discussed the Cambodian issue. "I cannot go into details of what we think should be decided at this hour," he said.

U.S. to Bomb If Laos Truce Is Violated

(Continued from Page 1)

ward in fact, a fight to recapture the town could be construed as "defensive."

Whether the government forces could win back Pak Song without U.S. air support is most unlikely. They demonstrated their inability to do battle with the Communist troops on Friday. One observer said that the fight for Pak Song could be charitably described as a "rout."

Furthermore, Thai troops in the pay of the United States who have been fighting alongside the Laotians at Pak Song and elsewhere, are showing a reluctance to go into combat now that a cease-fire has become official and the United States is engaged principally in extricating itself from Laos.

Beyond the Pak Song problem, the basic hope for a period of relative peace in Laos is in the hands of the North Vietnamese government. It has decided to put a good face on its intentions during the international meeting on Vietnam, which begins tomorrow in Paris. The United States would have no reason to renew the bombing.

Most diplomatic observers here, both Communists and Westerners, believe that neither of the two countries would like to be charged by the other with blatant violations of the Laotian cease-fire in an international forum.

What happens after the Paris conference ends is another matter. There is reason to believe that Hanoi will not pull all of its forces out of Laotian territory.

Neither in the Vietnam agreement worked out by Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, nor in the Laotian peace accord, is the presence of North Vietnamese troops in Laos ever mentioned. Laotian military leaders are deeply concerned about what they consider this intentional omission in the two documents.

There are, at present, an estimated 65,000 North Vietnamese soldiers in Laos.

# Communists Delay Notifying U.S. of Next Release of POWs

SAIGON, Feb. 25 (AP). —The Communists failed today to give the United States a list of the American prisoners scheduled for release this week in North and South Vietnam or to fix a specific day, time and place to hand them over, U.S. spokesmen said.

No official reason was given. But the Communist side was embittered by stone-throwing, banner-waving, shouting mobs of South Vietnamese, numbering in the hundreds, who attacked North Vietnamese compounds in the northern South Vietnamese cities of Hue and Da Nang today. The demonstrations apparently were tacitly sanctioned by the Saigon government but got out of hand.

Seven North Vietnamese delegates to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission and two South Vietnamese policemen were reported injured. The chief spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation, Col. Bul Tin, said that four Communist delegates were seriously wounded in the Hue demonstration.

North Vietnam's official news agency said that "a gang of thugs hired by the Saigon administration" was behind the injuries in Hue.

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Mr. Sadat met today with major members of parliament to discuss the airliner incident. Yesterday, he presided at a meeting of the "Supreme Committee for the Battle" with Israel.

Security Check

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ed the view here that the Communists are "playing games with us."

U.S. spokesmen said that they had anticipated that they would be given today a list of about 140 American POWs along with notification of the arrangements for their repatriation on Tuesday. The spokesmen added, however, that if the United States receives the list tomorrow and gets agreement on times and sites, U.S. officials probably still could get the prisoners out Tuesday.

One U.S. source in Saigon said of the Communists: "They are trying to humiliate us, making us sweat it out. This is the way they do it, wait until the last minute because they lose leverage on us every time they release more prisoners."

The Communist side freed 143 American servicemen and civilians in North and South Vietnam Feb. 12 in the first of four anticipated releases. Twenty more Americans were released, ahead of schedule, in Hanoi Feb. 18 as a goodwill gesture after the visit there of Henry A. Kissinger.

Col. Tin said that the 20 would not be deducted from the regular group due to be released this week.

The Communists acknowledge that they still hold 422 American military and civilian prisoners in North and South Vietnam and Laos.

Col. Tin said that tomorrow North Vietnam will issue a statement giving a retrospective view of the first 30 days of the cease-fire. Tomorrow also marks the halfway point in the life of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission. It will be dissolved in 30 more days, on the March 28 deadline for the repatriation of all U.S. prisoners and the withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam.

139 Violations Claimed

The South Vietnamese Command claimed today that the Communists were continuing to violate the cease-fire and listed 139 violations during the last 24 hours.

Most of the fighting involved small-scale ground and shelling attacks but heavy clashes were reported for the third successive day in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam.

In mountainous Darlac Province 43 Communists were reported killed during two assaults against a government infantry and armored cavalry outpost.

South Vietnamese casualties were put at two killed and three wounded.

Other clashes were reported in Pleiku and Konhoun Provinces.

In Tri Ton in the Mekong Delta yesterday, three artillery shells fired into a school yard and a military operation center killed 12 South Vietnamese, including six children, field reports said. The shells hitting Tri Ton, 111 miles southwest of Saigon, fell near a new office of the Joint Military Commission.

By Don Shannon

curry adviser to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Mr. Ismail came here for a luncheon meeting with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim after two days of talks in Washington with President Nixon and Secretary of State William F. Rogers. He was understood to have urged a reduction in U.S. arms to Israel as a condition for preliminary peace talks sought by the United States.

"I want to say that my visit to the United States was very important," Mr. Ismail said. "I had a very warm, objective and fruitful discussion with the President and the secretary of state." He will also visit other world capitals.

Publicly, Mr. Ismail offered no compromise in the Egyptian position that Security Council Resolution 242, passed after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, must be the basis for peace.

In the Arab view, the resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal from all territory occupied during that war. Israel insists that partial withdrawal could satisfy the resolution's terms.

Arab sources here said that Cairo was ready to accept something less than its full demands to start talks about reopening the Suez Canal, an idea the United States has advocated as a first step toward a wider settlement. The key would be a drastic cut in U.S. arms for Israel, the sources said.

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Sadat Aide Is Optimistic

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 25.—An emissary of Egypt's president said here yesterday that he was optimistic "on my side" that his visit to the United States and the impending visit of Premier Golda Meir of Israel might lead to a settlement in the Middle East.

"I don't know about her side," said Hafez Ismail, national se-

# WEATHER

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ALBUQUERQUE	14-27	Overcast
ANCHORAGE	14-27	Cloudy
ANCONA	6-43	Cloudy
ATLANTA	14-27	Cloudy
BALTIMORE	27-39	Cloudy
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## Ex-POWs See War Aims Fulfilled, Their Detention Not Spent in Vain

By Steven V. Roberts

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 25 (NYT).—A series of news conferences across the country Friday, former prisoners of war insisted that the Vietnam War had succeeded in accomplishing U.S. aims, and that their years in captivity had not been in vain.

Some sharply criticized the anti-war movement and the idea of amnesty for draft evaders. But they denied reports that some

prisoners were considered "collaborators" by their fellow POWs for making anti-American statements while in captivity. And none said that they knew about reported plans to bring charges against returning POWs who had made such statements.

Several Americans, while held prisoner in Indochina, had signed statements and given interviews that criticized the U.S. conduct of the war. The New York Times reported Friday that they con-

tinued to do so, even after they had been ordered to stop by senior officers in the prison camps.

Lt. Col. Carlyle S. Harris, speaking at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama, acknowledged that there had been some "minor arguments" in the camps, but otherwise, the show of unity didn't crack, he said.

The news conference took place at a naval hospital here and at six other hospitals where former POWs were receiving medical examinations and talking to intelligence officers. In all, the news conferences involved no more than a score of the 133 U.S. prisoners of war so far released by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong.

The Pentagon decided late Thursday to hold the conferences after newsmen around the country had persistently requested a chance to question the prisoners. It was felt that the men were in good enough shape to withstand the experience even before most of them finished their medical examinations. The whole show was clearly well-organized by the military, but the men vehemently insisted that they had not been told what to say.

The conferences were held at Brooke Army Medical Center, San Antonio, Texas; Fitzsimons Army Hospital, Aurora, Colo.; Ireland Army Hospital, Fort Knox, Ky.; Letterman Army Hospital, San Francisco; Maxwell Air Force Base Hospital, Montgomery, Ala.; and the Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, Va.

The conferences represented the first real chance in almost two weeks for the news media to question the returning prisoners. Most of them refused to discuss conditions in the prison camps. They contended that adverse publicity might hinder the swift release of the remaining prisoners.

### Chained and Caged

One who did talk about his experiences was Sgt. Kim Wallingford, who was at Brooke General Hospital in Texas. Sgt. Wallingford, who was taken prisoner in South Vietnam in April, said he had been kept in a cage with a 10-foot chain locked to his ankle most of the time.

Almost all of the men who spoke were held prisoner in North Vietnam, including the three who appeared here: Capt. Howard E. Rutledge, Capt. James B. Stockdale, the senior naval officer held in the North, and Capt. Harry T. Jenkins Jr. All were Navy pilots shot down in the fall of 1965.

Despite the disillusionment with the war that has occurred in the country since they left, the men agreed enthusiastically with Capt. Jenkins when he said, "We started out to assure the self-determination of the Vietnamese people and I think we have. I really don't believe we wasted our efforts."

But the view was not completely shared, even in their own families. As one wife put it recently: "It's hard to believe that eight years was worth it."

### 'Shamed Our Nation'

Capt. Jenkins, 45, who wore his hair in a crew cut, added that he was "a little disgruntled" at what he called a "small minority" of protesters who opposed the war.

Stockdale, a particularly critical activist who visited Hanoi while the fighting was going on, "I think they shamed our nation in the eyes of the enemy," he declared.

When asked about amnesty, Capt. Jenkins said, "I don't know a single man who fought in this war who would accept amnesty and I don't know why anyone would want to give it. The small crowd of military people watching the news conference burst out into applause."

Doctors here report that the main medical problems of the men involve bad teeth and intestinal parasites, but that their general health is good. Capt. Stockdale called the condition a "tribute to American vigor and self-esteem."

Asked about the changes they had noticed in American society, Capt. Jenkins replied: "I find it a little disconcerting to find women wearing pants and men wearing women's hair styles."

But their main concern seemed to be their families. Capt. Rutledge, who became a grandfather in captivity, said, "We all want to catch up with our families. They're all outgrown us. They're kind of new to us, and we're kind of new to them."

## Army Drops Case Against a POW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—In a potentially far-reaching legal decision announced Friday, the Army has dismissed court-martial charges against a prisoner of war set free Feb. 12 by the Viet Cong. The soldier had been accused before his capture almost three years ago of assault against a fellow GI in Vietnam.

An Army spokesman said no punitive action will be taken against Spec. 4 Keith A. Albert, 23, of Tibbalds, La. The spokesman gave no reason why the charges were dropped, but Army sources said it was because officials felt Spec. Albert already had suffered enough as a POW.

The ruling was the first involving charges against a former POW. Two GIs released with Spec. Albert were considered absent without leave at the time they were captured. The Army has not yet ruled in their cases.



CAUGHT IN THE ACT—Hidden camera in Marietta, Ga., bank took this picture Friday morning before one of the bandits blasted both of the bank's cameras with a shotgun. Witnesses said the two long-haired men walked in and shouted: "Okay, this is a holdup. Everybody hit the floor." Note man on floor behind desk at right. The two bandits afterwards made getaway with an unspecified amount of money.

## Harike Parody: 'Fly Me, but Don't Frisk Me'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP).—"I'm Vance, Fly me. But don't frisk me," reads the full-page item in the Republican newspaper "Monday."

Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., appears happy with the publicity. The item, a take-off on those airline ads that proclaim "I'm Carolyn, Fly me," is aimed at the senator's refusal to submit to airline security checks.

The accompanying text notes that Sen. Hartke said in raising a constitutional challenge to the security checks, "As a person I do not object to a search. As a senator, I do object."

Sen. Hartke told the Senate earlier this month that he considers the searches a constitutional threat to the civil liberties of travelers but has decided to submit to them "under protest."

## Eagleton Questions Mailing By Envoy of Tribute to Nixon

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (WP).—A letter in praise of President Nixon's "strong but quiet leadership," printed on State Department stationery and signed by U.S. Ambassador in London Walter Annenberg, has prompted questions about the use of public money "for an activity that could lend itself to partisan interpretation."

Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D., Mo., has asked Secretary of State William F. Rogers for an explanation of the letter, which was brought to his attention by a constituent and which he said "appears to be part of a mass mailing using Department of State letterhead."

With Mr. Annenberg's letter, dated Feb. 5, 1973, and beginning simply "Dear Sir," were enclosed two editorials from London newspapers which he said were "of such great interest that I am sending you personal copies."

He said in the letter: "In my judgment these articles are significant not only in terms of their own merit, but because they rebut the claims made in some quarters that our allies had turned against us in the days preceding the Vietnam cease-fire and were critical of the President." He added that he believed the editorials reflect the opinion of large numbers of British people and "center attention on President Nixon's strong but quiet leadership."

One editorialist from the London Sunday Express of Jan. 21, 1973, spoke of "tendrils and left-wingers" who "turn their venom on him as the tyrant in the White House." With tears in their eyes, the same individuals dream of the golden age when handsome Jack Kennedy made Washington his Camelot. Then, instead of Mr. Nixon's cottage chess, there was salmon cooked in champagne. Instead of folk songs and baseball players there were Bach and philosophers. All that and Jackie, too."

The editorial went on to contrast Mr. Kennedy's record with Mr. Nixon's on Vietnam, on the blacks, on the universities, the economy. The incumbent, in this

## Head of U.S. Maritime Union To Retire and Get \$1 Million

By Damon Stetson

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (NYT).—Joseph Curran, the 855,000-a-year president of the National Maritime Union who has indicated that he does not intend to seek re-election, will be able to retire with nearly a million dollars in severance pay and lump-sum pension benefits, according to union sources.

The magnitude of these potential retirement benefits, among the largest ever reported for a union leader, has stirred criticism among dissident seamen preparing to challenge a Curran-endorsed slate in the union election scheduled between April 2 and May 31.

The union pension plan reportedly has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service as well as by the union's membership. The dissidents contend, however, that the retirement benefits are excessive for a relatively small national union hard hit by the reduced merchant marine and now claiming 60,000 members, with 23,000 employed on ships.

Mr. Curran has until Wednesday to change his mind about running again, but at the union's convention last fall he said that he had received medical advice against seeking a 16th term. Now 65 years old, he founded the union in 1936.

Earlier this month he notified the trustees of the union's pension fund that he intended to retire on March 1, and that he assumed his application would be processed promptly.

## Manson Follower Warns Jury That He Is 'at War'

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25 (UPI).—A member of the Charles Manson "family" told a jury Friday that they had better pray he never got out of prison because he was "at war" with them.

Bobby Beausoleil, 24, who is serving a life sentence for murder, was called to testify at the trial of four other Manson cult members who have been convicted of armed robbery in holding up a store to get firearms to free Manson and other jailed followers.

The jury was deciding what penalty should be inflicted on Catherine Share and three other defendants. Beausoleil was called to prove they had little will of their own and were acting under his influence.

Beausoleil was asked whether Miss Share was able to conform to the laws of society. "No more than I am," he said. "I am at war with everyone in this courtroom, except four people (the defendants). It's nothing personal. But society has been grabbing up my brothers and eating them. You better pray I don't get out."

## Electrical Blast Cripples Hickam AFB, Killing One

HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE, Hawaii, Feb. 25 (UPI).—An explosion followed by fire at a huge electrical complex yesterday crippled this Pacific headquarters of the Air Force.

One man was killed and at least six persons were injured, one critically.

The blast in a concrete building the size of a city block that houses the base's transformer plant left most of the outside facility without power. Other electrical equipment was shut down as a precautionary measure.

An Air Force spokesman said the power would be turned back on after a system-by-system check (that might turn up a clue as to the nature of the explosion). Sabotage was ruled out.

Hickam adjoins Honolulu International Airport, but the blast did not affect operations there. The 2,500-acre base accommodates about 8,000 persons, most of them military personnel.

A State Department spokesman said Friday that the letter had just been received and that officials there were looking into the matter to prepare a reply to the senator. Mr. Annenberg would not discuss the matter on the telephone.

## Proposes 'Compassion That Works'

## Anti-Poverty Policies of '60s 'Almost Utopian,' Nixon Says

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (NYT).—President Nixon, criticizing what he called "sometimes almost utopian" attempts by the federal government to eradicate hunger, poverty and discrimination in the 1960s, pledged his second administration yesterday to underwrite social programs that he said would "give people the assistance they need without taking away their freedom or decreasing their self-reliance and their self-respect."

In a prerecorded radio address, Mr. Nixon said that the completion of "one of the most unselfish missions ever undertaken by one nation in the defense of another"—an allusion to the American involvement in Vietnam—would now permit the country to turn its attention "more fully to the works of compassion, concern and social progress at home."

As evidence of his intention to meet the challenge, the President cited what he called "the record level of funding for human resources programs" proposed last month in his budget for the fiscal year 1974, which starts July 1.

He noted that the \$125 billion allocated for such programs was "nearly twice the amount that was being spent" when he took office in 1969, but maintained that the increased expenditures did not carry with them the assumption of earlier administrations "that any human problem would be solved simply by throwing enough federal dollars at it."

Referring to the Johnson administration's anti-poverty programs, Mr. Nixon said: "Those who make a profession out of poverty got fat; the taxpayers got stuck with the bill and the disadvantaged themselves got little but broken promises." He added: "We must do better than this. The American people deserve compassion that works, not simple compassion that means well. They deserve programs that say yes to human needs by saying no to paternalism, social exploitation and waste."

Yesterday's address was the fourth in a series on his State of the Union reports.

"Reforms Criticized" A number of the proposed "reforms" Mr. Nixon referred to have been bitterly criticized, especially the decision to dismantle the Office of Economic Opportunity created by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Although the intentions behind such efforts as the OEO were "laudable," the President said, "the results in case after case amounted to dismal failure." He contended that federal money leaving Washington "in a seemingly inexhaustible flood" was often reduced to "a mere trickle" by the time it reached those it was intended to help and harmed

those who were not helped. He said that the "reforms" were "almost utopian" and that the "objective of economic stabilization" was "almost impossible."

The "Fed" took the step after a lengthy session and said that it was "in recognition of a recent rise in short-term, open-market interest rates." The board had increased the rate from 4 1/2 to 5 percent on Jan. 12.

A move upward in the discount rate usually is a signal that the nation's central bank is moving toward tighter money.

## 'Fed' Raises Discount Rate To 5 1/2 Percent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP).—The Federal Reserve Board Friday increased its discount rate, the interest it charges member banks for borrowing, from 5 percent to 5 1/2 percent in an effort to further "the objectives of economic stabilization."

The "Fed" took the step after a lengthy session and said that it was "in recognition of a recent rise in short-term, open-market interest rates."

The board had increased the rate from 4 1/2 to 5 percent on Jan. 12.

A move upward in the discount rate usually is a signal that the nation's central bank is moving toward tighter money.

A LONG STRETCH—Navy Comdr. Raymond Vohden holding a pair of prison shorts that he wore in North Vietnam at a press conference in Memphis, Tenn., Saturday. He was held captive for nearly eight years.

## Flaws in Prosecution System Will Benefit Draft Dodgers

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 (NYT).—Despite President Nixon's pledge that there will be no amnesty for draft resisters, a number of young Americans who fled to Canada and Europe to avoid military service during the Vietnam war will go unpunished because of breakdowns in the methods of prosecuting them.

It also appears that many of these individuals are unaware that they can return to the United States without facing prosecution.

A U.S. attorney here said that the inadvertent destruction of some files of presumed draft-law violators who had reached the age of 26 meant that "they simply can't be prosecuted now."

There are also situations where the Selective Service System has violated its own rules in processing individuals that has resulted in the dismissal of a number of indictments or not-guilty verdicts over the last several years. Some men in Canada would fall into this category.

In addition, two appellate court decisions relating to accelerated processing of potential inductees will mean that other presumed law violators cannot be prosecuted.

There is no way to determine how many individuals will be affected by these facts, which were discovered in an examination of the status of draft-law prosecutions here. San Francisco was the scene of many refusals to accept induction during the Vietnam war. However, Vince O'Connor, of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors here, said that there are "many, many thousands who can return, but don't know it yet."

According to Mr. McGarvey, there are "just under 6,000" potential draft-law violators now. He said that "about 4,500 are fugitives," with "2,400 estimated to be in Canada or overseas." In addition, 6,000 cases are under investigation by the FBI, he added.

However, his committee estimates that 50,000 men have fled to Canada or Europe. The group began a "repatriation" program last year, but Mr. O'Connor said it will move into full gear now since a Vietnam cease-fire has been signed and the Selective Service stopped drafting men in December.

The committee will use draft counselors and lawyers to investigate the requests of potential returnees as to their status. Although some individuals cannot be prosecuted for refusing to serve, they could still be taken to court for either failing to keep the draft board informed of a current mailing address or failing to take a physical examination.

A federal judge here said that the number of "prosecutions will drop because prosecuting authorities will screen the cases much more carefully before taking the cases to a grand jury." He added, "It's sort of like beating a dead dog."

## 51 Are Arrested In Pa. Drug Raids

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 25 (AP).—Authorities said that 51 persons were under arrest today on various narcotics charges after drug raids in Pennsylvania netted the "greatest number of persons taken" in a 24-hour span.

The raids began Friday night and were completed yesterday. It was a cooperative effort by state, county and local law enforcement authorities. The 51 persons arrested included nine juveniles, police said.

Authorities also rounded up quantities of illegal drugs, including heroin, hashish, marijuana and LSD. Most of the persons arrested remained in custody last night, unable to post bonds ranging from \$10,000 to \$40,000. The raids culminated a four-month investigation, officials said.

at Flaine toast Mont Blanc with a "vin chaud" at 8,200 ft

When you step out of the cable car, 8,200 ft. up, pay your own respects to the Giant of the Alps. He looks so close across the valley, you could almost tip glasses together. Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself. Haute Savoie France - Geneva 44 miles

## Top Hell's Angel Is Convicted of Possessing Drugs

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 25 (UPI).—A jury convicted Hell's Angels leader Ralph (Sonny) Barger Friday on four narcotics possession charges involving drugs found by detectives arresting him on a murder charge.

Barger, 34, leader of the motorcycle gang in Oakland, faces a sentence of 10 years to life imprisonment for possessing heroin for sale and other narcotics.

Superior Court Judge William J. Hayes set sentencing for March 18.

The jury returned its verdict after two days of deliberations. The panel was unable to reach a verdict on similar charges against Sharon Grubbs, 23, a former small-town beauty queen who has lived with Barger for several years.

Police said they discovered the narcotics in Barger's home in the Oakland Hills on May 27 when he was arrested as a suspect in the murder of a Texas narcotics courier. He was acquitted of the murder charge after a long trial, which ended in December.

## Myrdals Touring China

HONG KONG, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Sweden's minister without portfolio in charge of disarmament, has arrived in Peking on a tour of China, the Chinese News Agency reported today, accompanied by her husband, Prof. Gunnar Myrdal.

## at Flaine only pedestrian and ski traffic

Cars are left in the parking lot at the entrance to the resort. The kids love it here. And so will you, with ski slopes and lifts virtually at your doorstep. Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself. Haute Savoie France (Geneva 44 miles).

at Flaine only pedestrian and ski traffic

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## Opposition Is Neck-and-Neck With Lynch in Irish Campaign

## Argentine Chief Visits Franco

## Russians Indicate Impatience Over U.S. Trade Pact Delay

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Before he ended his three-day

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very strongly about it." a demonstration.

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Before he ended his three-day

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**Snack Bar, Continental**  
40 Av. F, 1st. & St. Louis  
**OPEN DAY AND NIGHT**

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in mg g<sup>-1</sup> of dry weight.

10-11-68



## Obituaries

Dr. Dickinson W. Richards,  
Nobel Laureate in Medicine

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (NYT).—Dr. Dickinson W. Richards, 77, Nobel laureate in medicine and physiology in 1958, whose work on cardiac physiology helped pave the way to open-heart surgery that has saved the lives of thousands of patients throughout the world, died Friday at his home in Lakeville, Conn.

Dr. Richards was Lambert professor of medicine emeritus and special lecturer in medicine at Columbia University at the time of his death.

He shared the Nobel Prize with another Columbia professor of medicine, Dr. André F. Courmand, and with Dr. Werner Forssmann of Germany. They were cited for their work in exploring with a thin tube the interior functioning of the human heart; they were credited with providing a new technique for cardiology, including the diagnosis and treatment of heart disease.

## Yale Graduate

Dr. Richards was born in Orange, N.J., Oct. 30, 1895, graduated from Yale in 1917 and received an M.A. degree in physiology from Columbia University in 1922 and his M.D. from its College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1923. In World War I, he had served as a lieutenant with the American Expeditionary Force.

He was fellow at the National Institute for Medical Research in London in 1927-28 and then served as an attending physician at Presbyterian Hospital here until 1945.

He was president of the Harvey Society and the Association of American Physicians in 1962 and fellow of many other medical organizations here and abroad.

## Mannel (Caracol) Ortega

MADRID, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Manuel (Caracol) Ortega, 62, one of Spain's top flamenco singers, died last night in a car crash on a superhighway near here, police reported. His chauffeur was injured in the accident, which was caused by a gust of wind hurling the car against a pylon.

Mr. Ortega was born in a Seville slum and won his first flamenco singing competition at the age of 17. The gipsy youth soon gained national prominence and acclaim as one of history's greatest interpreters of the "cante jondo," the "profound" way of singing the flamenco.

For many years, Mr. Ortega was the male lead singer in the flamenco troupe of Lola Flores. He was also one of the closest friends of Manuel (Manolete) Rodríguez, considered by many as the greatest bullfighter in

history, who died in the Linares bullring in 1947.

"Caracol" (the snail), as Mr. Ortega was known to his fans, was awarded one of Spain's highest decorations, the Cross of Isabel the Catholic, five years ago.

Engen Rosenstock-Huussy, NORWICH, Vt., Feb. 25 (AP).—Dr. Engen Rosenstock-Huussy, 84, professor of social philosophy at Dartmouth College, author and historian, died yesterday at his home.

Dr. Rosenstock-Huussy came to the United States from Germany in 1933. Most of his achievements were in the field of voluntary service. He also was regarded as founder of the Peace Corps concept.

In the 1920s, he helped establish work camps in Silesia, Germany. In the United States, he founded the William James camp in Sharon, Vt., where Civilian Conservation Corps leaders were trained until that Depression-era agency was dissolved.

## Walter Reade Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP).—Walter Reade Jr., 56, a motion picture executive, died yesterday in St. Moritz, Switzerland, of injuries sustained in a skiing accident.

Mr. Reade was president and chairman of the board of the Walter Reade Organization, Inc., which produces and distributes films and operates more than 80 theaters in the United States and Britain.

Mr. Reade was executive pro-

Four Face Trial  
For Carrying Off  
Pétain's Body

LES SABLES-D'OLONNE, France, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Four men were charged yesterday with desecrating a tomb and removing the body of Marshal Philippe Pétain, head of the French Vichy government under the Nazi occupation, from its grave on the lonely Isle d'Yeu, in the Atlantic Ocean.

The charge is a misdemeanor, carrying a maximum penalty of six months in prison.

The four charged were Pierre Carreau, Pierre Dumas, Hubert Massol and François Boux-de-Casson, a former deputy.

Mr. Carreau and Mr. Boux-de-Casson are members of a far-right splinter group known as the Republican Alliance, which has about 100 members.

The removal of Marshal Pétain's body from its tomb on the small island of Yeu, where he was imprisoned after the Second World War for his part in helping the Germans while heading the Vichy government, was discovered last week and led to a nationwide search.

Those involved in removing the body indicated they wanted him reburied in a place of honor, such as the national veterans' cemetery at Douaumont, near Verdun, in eastern France, where he commanded the army that stemmed the German invasion in World War I. The body has been returned to the Isle d'Yeu.

Those involved in removing the body indicated they wanted him reburied in a place of honor, such as the national veterans' cemetery at Douaumont, near Verdun, in eastern France, where he commanded the army that stemmed the German invasion in World War I. The body has been returned to the Isle d'Yeu.

In an election campaign speech here, Mr. Messmer said: "The victory of our adversaries would mean, in the short term or the long, the end of European construction."

A program drawn up by the Socialists and Communists as part of their electoral alliance implies, he declared, the annexation by the state of all economic activities.

"This would be in any event incompatible with the very principles of the Common Market, which provides for the free movement of men and merchandise, the interpenetration of interests, the unifying of conditions for economic growth and social progress."

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Dr. Dickinson W. Richards,  
in 1958, when he won the  
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ducer of the film "Ulysses" in 1967 and had a hand in distributing or producing other well-known films that included "Room at the Top," "A Taste of Honey," "War and Peace" and "David and Lisa."

## Critical Week Opens in Battle Over Atlantic Air Fares

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (NYT).—Confusion, a recurrent condition in the pricing of transatlantic travel, has hit the airlines this year in a dizzying fashion.

There is just over a month to go before the deadline for an international agreement on a new package of air fares. But the airlines, and the governments that own most of those in Europe, are so far apart on what the package should contain that no one is confident what the marketplace will be like after the April 1 deadline.

There could be a compromise agreement, which could simply be a decision to continue existing fares for another season. Or there could be a chaotic price war.

This week should provide important clues as to what is likely to happen. Talks in Washington between the United States and Britain, deemed the most critical of a series of bilateral discussions because British fare proposals are the lowest from a major country, are expected to reach a show-

## U.S. and Britain Trying to Close Gap in Rate Offers

down. The outcome should have an impact on renewed multilateral negotiations by the airlines themselves in sessions scheduled to begin today in London.

Meanwhile, travelers booking seats on scheduled flights for this spring and summer are being quoted fares at the old levels. The proviso is added that the price finally paid will be adjusted up or down to reflect any international agreements that might be made in the interim.

## Fare Nomenclature

The proposed new fares go by such names as APEX and IIT and just plain "excursion," a revision of the existing excursion rates. And there are some new charter flights operating under the names TGC and ABC and offered by both scheduled and supplemental airlines.

In large part, the proposals of the scheduled airlines are a competitive reaction to the new charter systems. The latter, in turn, are attempting to make the

lowest-cost flights available to everyone and not only—as the old rules required—to members of organized clubs, unions or other bona fide groupings. In reality, the organized-group, or "affinity," rule has been flouted.

## A TGC (travel group charter)

World Church Council  
Head Ends Soviet Visit

MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Philip Potter, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, has completed a weeklong visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Moscow patriarch, Tass news agency reported yesterday.

Dr. Potter, on his first visit to the Soviet Union since becoming head of the WCC, met the chairman of the Soviet Council for Religious Affairs, Vladimir Koryolov, Tass said, and a reception in his honor was given by Moscow Patriarch Pimen.

reservation must be made 90 days in advance with a 25 percent deposit, nonrefundable under most circumstances. Britain's ABC (advance booking charter) works in much the same way. The New York-to-London round-trip fares being advertised for TGC range from about \$179, on supplemental airlines, to between \$180 and \$265 (depending on season) on scheduled lines. But the prices are subject to increases of up to 20 percent if planes are not sold out.

The lowest proposed noncharter rates are the so-called APEX (advance purchase excursion) fares. U.S. airlines have proposed fares ranging from \$189 in the winter to \$299 in the peak summer months. Again, the reservations must be booked 90 days in advance and a down payment must be made. The British Overseas Airways Corp. has proposed \$185 in the winter, \$240 in June and August, and \$290 in July, the busiest month.

The American-proposed IIT (individual inclusive tour) fares, which require purchase of per-

haps \$100 in hotel space and other on-the-ground facilities, come to \$310 in the summer. The traveler must stay abroad 14 to 21 days. Finally, the proposed "excursion" fare, for stays of 14 to 45 days, would be \$410.

Charter Sets Fares  
MONTREAL, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Econair, a charter company set up by Air Canada, said Friday it was offering transatlantic fares between Canada and England for a minimum of \$179 round-trip.

"The flights will operate from 10 cities in Canada, more than any other charter service, and will serve London, Prestwick (Scotland) and Paris," a statement issued by Econair said. It said the flights, aboard Air Canada DC-8 jets, will operate between May and October.

The statement said the charter fares were being offered under terms of government-regulated advance-booking charter rules, which would require 90-day advance bookings for flights departing after June 30. 30-day advance bookings on flights during May and 60-day advance bookings on flights during June.

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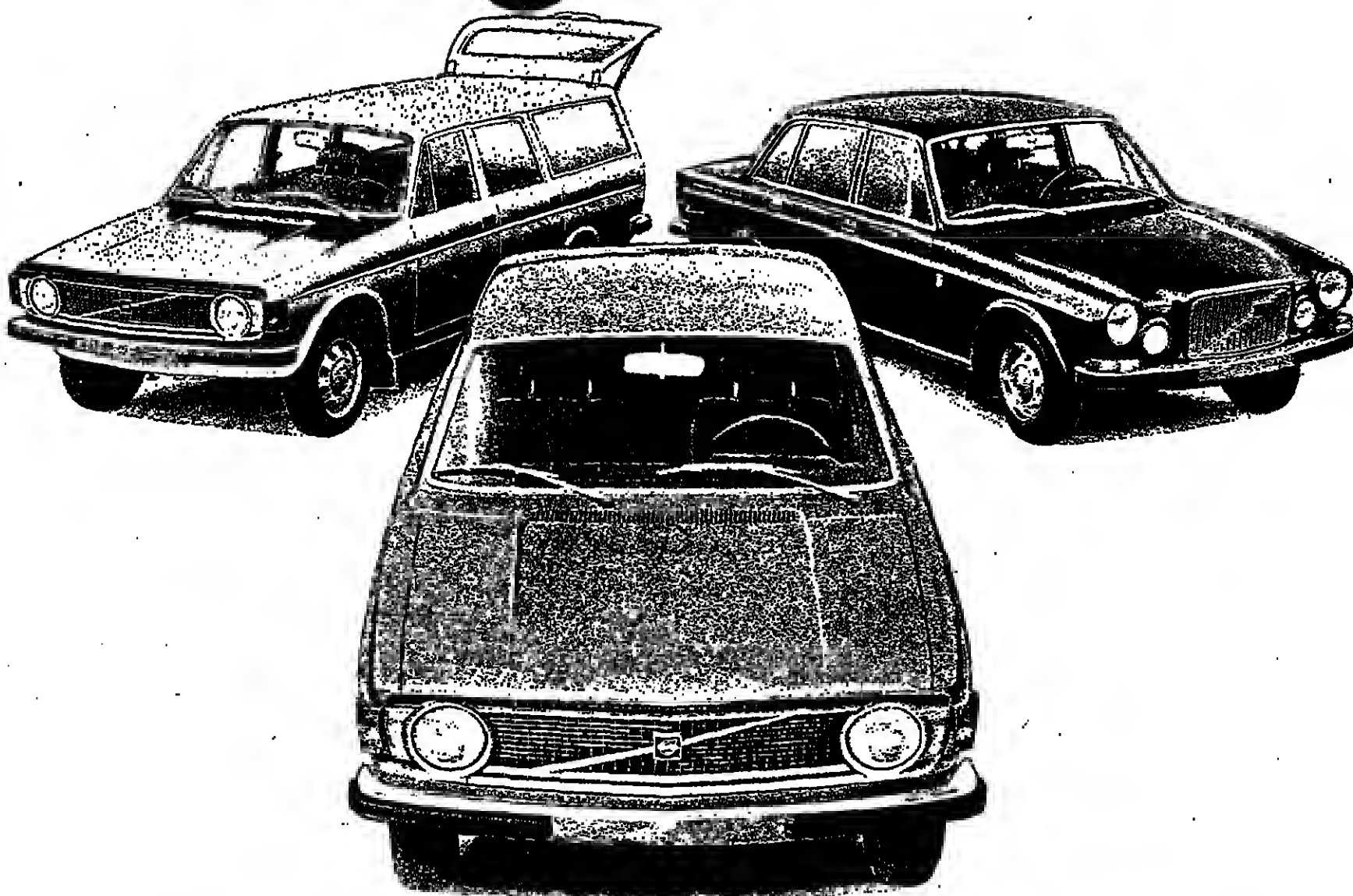
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# AN AMERICAN FAMILY

By Anne Roiphe

Miss Roiphe, novelist, has written "Digging Out," "Up the Sandbox" and "Long Division."

NEW YORK (NYT)—Ellie Wiesel sat in his chair refusing to follow the other dinner-party guests into the TV room where they were watching Lance Loud and his mother, Pat, on WNET's (the Public Broadcasting Corp.) new series, "An American Family."

"One written sentence is worth 800 hours of film," said Mr. Wiesel, poet, purist, artist. On the other hand, Margaret Mead has termed the series "an important moment in the history of human thought as the

Family." "My Three Sons" or "The Brady Bunch," but unsurprisingly enough, reality turns out to bear no resemblance to a typical TV comedy. It looks more like art, like Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman," whose plot lines bear some similarity to the Louds' own slice of life. What art has revealed before we now see stripped of style, language, pace, tension, and stretched into that nearly nauseous mass, reality, but nevertheless fascinating precisely because it is nearly life, not imitation.

I say nearly because the 300 hours of film, which cost \$1.2 million to make, have been edited to some 12 hours of viewing time, and Craig Gilbert's sensibility as well as his physical presence has somewhat altered the raw material; the value of this documentary lies in a combination of the Louds' experience and the organizing intelligence behind cinema verité—and one must add to that brew the individual memories and experiences of the viewer.

I think it possible that Pat Loud welcomed the intruding cameramen in part as a distraction from the depression she feels but cannot express, and also perhaps because of an unconscious hope that the filming of the family would in some way alter their lives. If this is so, then she was correct—the advent of camera and crew served as a catalyst to explode a marital situation that had long been deadlocked.

The series opens with its end, Jan. 1, 1972. As the New Year comes in, Pat Loud is alone, kissing her dog, watching her children dancing at a party in the family garage. We then go back to the beginning in May, a family breakfast where we are introduced to the children. The film shows the casual conversation, the desultory morning languor that besets most families at breakfast. Of course, they are self-conscious because of the cameras; this self-consciousness never leaves entirely, but nevertheless the members of the family gradually reveal fragments of themselves and, despite the gauze created by the masks they choose to wear, despite the unnatural situation of cameramen and sound crew trailing around after them, the viewer finally knows these people, or feels he does.

Lance Loud, the evil flower of the Loud family, dominates the drama—the devil always has the best lines. Lance is 20 years old and living in the Hotel Chelsea in New York as the series opens. He describes his family with a kind of campy wit and all the verbiage of an iguana slinging in the driving rain. The second episode shows Pat Loud coming to New York to visit her son at the Chelsea. It was in this episode I most admired her strength, self-control. She is confronted, brutally and without preparation, with the transvestite, perverse world of hustlers, drug addicts, pushers, etc., and watches her son prance through a society that can be barely comprehensible to a 45-year-old woman from Santa Barbara. She reacts with what comes to be recognized as a family characteristic, a desire to calm down, smooth over, pretend everything is all right. She tells Lance (who crows for the camera, begs money, laments and moans, tells us that "he is the most interesting person he knows," promises with transparent dishonesty to try to get a job) that she thinks "this world is good for him, that he's found himself."

She babies him, leaves him money, and tries to understand that saddest of mysteries, the American family. Of course, we're all Peeping Toms, and so I suppose we should be glad that some of us are also exhibitionists. The Louds permitted the cameras into their home for no financial reward and signed all the required releases willingly. They say they thought it would be fun to be on TV. They know they are attractive, and no fewer than three of the five children hope to be performers. I suppose they must have thought of themselves as "The Partridge



The William C. Loud family of Santa Barbara, Calif. From left, front row: Michele, 13; Pat, 45, and Bill, 50. Back row: Kevin, 18; Grant, 17; Deillah, 15, and Lance, 20.

She knows more than she says on camera, more, I suspect, than she even allows herself to confront, to question. There is a tenderness around her mouth, a sadness, a depression in her manner that conflicts with her cheerful words. Pat Loud has at all times the kind of bravery of the person who insists on mastery, who will not be overcome by grief or fear. She seems to absorb brutal shocks and proceeds cautiously along the necessary path.

## Sadness

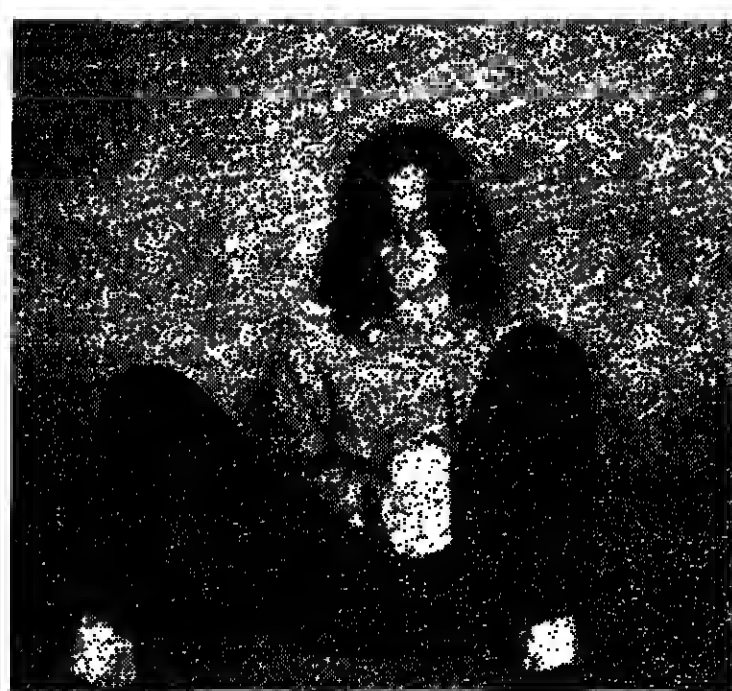
When Pat sits with Lance in the Hotel Chelsea, waiting to catch her train at the end of a long week in which to our knowledge she has never wept over her son, grown angry with him or expressed her pain, he tries to claw her like a pussy cat and she pushes him away. Then a sadness sets into the room and the camera holds it. The mother and child must separate, nothing great has happened. The mutual needs are there in both mother and child, and somehow they are unmet, left hanging.

In later episodes Lance returns from Europe to Santa Barbara after Pat's and Bill's separation. The camera catches him clowning with clothes and make-up, trying on pretty things with his sisters. It shows him visiting his father in his office, lying about going to school to study journalism, camping and queening about like a pathetic court jester, a Goya-esque emotional dwarf. His father tries to go along with jokes he doesn't quite get, to admit to no one, not the camera, not his son, not himself, the disappointment, puzzlement, haunting shadow such a son as Lance must be to a man whose business is to sell parts for strip-mining machines, whose work life takes him out among the hardhats, the dump trucks, the huge grinding steel teeth of the steam shovels. A world where, I was reminded as I saw it on the camera, men seem strong and decent, large and dependable.

Of course the rational mind asks what happened to Lance. He was hyperactive at 4 and given tranquilizers by a psychiatrist in Eugene, Ore. After a year, he was considered cured. At 14 he tells us he dyed his hair silver in admiration of Andy Warhol. Later, Pat reminds him that he "went into his room for two years and didn't come out." His mother intensely worries about him, but some sons of such mothers win football awards and marry their high-school sweethearts. Lance saw a psychiatrist once a week for a short time as an adolescent, but Pat says they



Lance (left) and Deillah.



Grant.

gave it up because he wasn't getting anything out of it.

Pat says Bill's to blame, for not being closer, more involved with Lance. Lance, she says, is keen, but he couldn't be keener if Bill had only . . . But I suspect getting close to Lance must always have been like swimming alongside an electric eel. Bill puts the blame on Pat: at nine months, the baby was late and, Pat, tired of the long wait, allowed the doctors to induce the labor; Lance was always nervous

and high-strung as a result, Bill says.

The youngest son, Grant, 17 years old, has a kind of mysterious, even sexy appeal. His ambition is to be a rock star. He has a band, but he apparently doesn't work very hard at anything, his self-discipline is almost nonexistent; however, his smile, his manner, have a kind of originality that may make him the popular performer he would like to be. His shrug, his hair falling over his face, a kind of wild light in

his eyes, somehow tell you of an anger underneath, of a sort of bitter blinding of the personality that gives it a spice and attractiveness. Grant at 17 can't tell his teacher what is tragic about the Reconstruction era. He can't even easily define tragedy (like the rest of his family, he feels and things are not even to be given names). He hates school, he hates work, he seems to like music some and television a lot.

Grant, however, has a kind of warmth that signals real humor and sometimes real love. I find myself on his side, hoping for him that he will grow more and become more than just charming. I imagine that if Grant had lived on the frontier of America, 150 years ago and had been forced to accomplish daily survival tasks, he would indeed have been a hero—or at least a man; today he's still a child. However, by our extended social timetable he has many growing years ahead in which to make his own frontier and conquer it. A doctor or lawyer, as Pat would have liked, he won't be, but maybe, just possibly, he'll be a good man.

## Struggles

His largest drama in the seven-month period covered by the cameras consists of his struggle not to work at the laborer's job his father has gotten for him. Grant holds what seems a reasonable position. Sitting on the patio by the swimming pool of this well-equipped and lovely house, he can't quite see why he should work; he already has everything money could buy, so what's the point? When he bangs up a side of the car, Grant seems to sense for a moment the fragility of life. Does he remember it a second later? I'm not sure.

Over the summer, 18-year-old Kevin goes on a sales trip with Bill's assistant. He visits Thailand, Bali and Australia, and he writes back formal letters that spell the word pretty, "prity." He returns and seems to have seen nothing, learned nothing. He appears on camera with a sweet smile, a handsome face. He seems to be interested in nothing very much. He makes few waves and stays carefully on everyone's good side. He works later in his father's business.

At 18 Kevin was assigned a 300-word paper on Hamlet. He spent a week at home working all day, trying to write it. Finally he gave up and got a friend to do it for him. Kevin did run for student council president at Santa Barbara High, but was defeated. Maybe he'll be a good salesman, but he seems so much like thin

air right now one fears he's just going to disappear. A strong woman will marry him, perhaps, and make the necessary connections that give life a form and meaning.

Deillah, 15, tap-dances her afternoons away. She dresses, combs and admires herself in the mirror as any adolescent girl will do. The camera shows her, in a kind of childish flirtation, playing with her boy friend, still innocent. The camera catches her in a beautiful conversation with her father on the telephone. The love she feels for him, the need, even surfaces onto her face as they discuss ordinary, practical matters. When she hangs up you see a sagging of spirit, a sadness that wraps the young, perfect body for a moment. The daddy-love is too distant. Many fathers and daughters will recognize this love, burdened and created by the impossibility of the relationship. Deillah is cool, collected, conformist, a distance between herself and others. She reads nothing. She thinks nothing about the world around her. She gives little, but doesn't take a great deal either.

## Closer

After the separation of her parents, Deillah dances with her mother and sister, and the two girls play the piano together. The camera shows the family moving closer together in the crisis. Deillah, both child and woman, reaches out as well as she can to the others in her family. Watching Deillah play a kind of pat-a-cake with her boy friend, one wants so badly for this young woman to choose a man who will love her truly and forever—one wants her to grow to include more of the outside world. Gilbert describes material on Pat's anger with Deillah as her relationship with Brad becomes more sexual. One hopes as one looks into her pretty face, still soft with already-guarded expectation, that the American dream will work for her. Realistic, or not, it's essential to hope.

Michele at 13 is the last of the Loud children. She's shy about being photographed, partly because of her skin, which has erupted with hormonal vengeance. She seems gentle, loves animals, and the camera always finds her nuzzling a dog or cat. There is a lovely sequence of her combing her horse with a maternal sweetness I hope she never loses. The camera caught that strange connection between young girls and horses, when motherhood and sex are both fused and fore-shadowed.

Pat and Bill have a fight on camera. Pat endures a long, crowded restaurant at first time when the drinking has been long and heavy. Later, Pat asks Bill for a separation, again on camera. He returns from a long business trip and she hands him a lawyer's card. He sits down, calls his office on a business matter, says, "Well, then I won't have to unpack, will I?" and without much evident emotion or surprise leaves his wife of 20 years and his children. Pat tells her brother and sister-in-law that she discovered five years ago that Bill plays around; in recent years, she says, he had left evidence for her to find. She first went into shock, then recovered to a tense and bitchy equilibrium, and now wants a new life, hopes for more.

Bill talks about Pat: he loves her, he says, but doesn't want so much togetherness. He tells two rented girls at a poolside in Las Vegas that the togetherness idea has killed American marriages. Because of a dock strike and other difficulties, Bill's business seems to be in some trouble, and this puts him under an additional strain and gives him another problem to avoid confronting. At 50, he is a large, good-looking man with a seeming warmth and an open smile. He can tolerate no conflict, admit no failures. He resents the series because "it makes the divorce look sadder than it was." Only to a man like Bill, who pretends always that this is the best of all possible worlds, could a divorce seem like a minor toothache.

He avoids any direct confrontation with what's bothering him in others, and certainly there is not an iota of introspection.

Pat is a handsome woman who dresses impeccably, fashionably. She lies by the pool, she cleans the house with the help of a twice-a-week Mexican maid—and not much help from the kids. She was graduated from Stanford, an education which left her essentially separated from her Catholic religion and seems to have given her little in return. While she expressed no open hatred at Lance's homosexual friends or ways, she scolded him angrily for traveling to Washington with a friend who wanted to protest the attempted suppression of the Pentagon Papers. She wanted him not to get involved in politics. It seems to have bothered her considerably more than topknoted transvestism. She saved, says Craig Gilbert, "about how people look—their money, their manners."

Pat cannot survive as a woman without being loved, and this initial impression of a somewhat tense and cold person gives her as the series progresses the reality of a woman who is holding tight to herself, keeping the pieces intact so the rage and disappointment don't fly out and tear her and others apart. After the separation, she seems like a brave and strong woman. In keeping the family going, she keeps the family going, she keeps the family going, she keeps the family going. After the ending, she got a job as an

Maybe a little guilt left over from his Catholic boyhood in Eugene, but nothing approximating self-questioning. If there is anything wrong, it's the other person's fault.

Why the infidel? The camera doesn't tell us, but we can guess. Bill reached his early 40s and his first son was not going to be a man; his sense of himself could have been badly shaken by that unacknowledged discovery. The disappointment may have driven him to prove himself with others. A man, there's not much more to conquer—the creative, proactive part of his days are over. He looks in the mirror and sees the curve bending down. He turns away to new conquests, he keeps moving



Pat.

a lot, so as not to hear the sounds of regret and sadness that might otherwise drown him in despair. All men can sympathize with Bill about this. He says on camera things about the children that sound harsh and unloving—they should get out on their own, make their own money, leave him alone, etc. But that's only part of the truth; the man also loves his children, and often we see him reacting out to them like a blind man trying to pat bunny rabbits hopping about a large meadow. He is saddened that they are less than he would have wished, and he can't admit that to himself, so he plays tough; the tenderness, I suspect, is always just beneath the surface—he hasn't found a way to consistently express it.

## Reviewers

Bill Loud has said that reviewers of the series have judged the family from an Eastern point of view—and he may be right that the sunbathed shores of Santa Barbara are so far away from puritan New England that it's not right to transpose standards. But Bill Loud seems exactly like so many men who have been a part of my Atlantic Coast life—men who, like Willy Loman, never really lick the system, can never be certain they are on top, who struggle every day just to maintain what they have, who love their children and wives, and yet leave bruised and battered people in their wake. Most of all they are men who cannot rest and feel fulfilled, men who need alcohol and women to protect them from their thoughts. It seems less a problem of geography and more a failure of our society to make possible an easy, comfortable manhood in which the building of a family does not so often leave behind the rubble of a burnt-out house. Certainly one of the most scared victims is the man himself. "Attention" in Mrs. Loman's words of almost 25 years ago, "must be paid."

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(Continued on next page)



Alan Raymond.

Bill.

Invention of the novel." Probably she exaggerates, but it's no wonder writers are defensive.

Craig Gilbert and his camera crew entered the Loud home in Santa Barbara in May, 1971, and seven months later, at New Year's, they left, having filmed the family experiencing the flamboyant, lecherlike homosexuality of their oldest son, Lance, the breakup of the marriage of 20 years' standing between Pat and Bill, a fire that came within inches of burning down their home, a minor car accident, the opening of sexual life for their daughter Deillah and her friend Brad, the slide downhill of Bill's business, the charming but disturbing indecency of their third son, Grant. The camera documents everyday movements of the family as well as crisis points.

Craig Gilbert was led to the Loud (the name rhymes with proud) family by the editor of the woman's page of a Santa Barbara paper. He was looking for attractive people with teenage children. His thesis was simple: "If I film any one American family over a long period of time, I will expose the myths, the value systems, the ways of interacting that are American and apply in some way to all of us. This kind of universality is always the artistic aim. The camera, with the benefit of invention, simply filming what is, cannot create artistic truth, but certain social truths soon become painfully apparent."

## Mysteries

The Louds are enough like me and mine to create havoc in my head, and I had to fight a constant strong desire to push away those Louds, dismiss them as unique, empty, shallow, unlike others and yet, on serious reflection, we can all learn from them, perhaps just enough to begin understanding that saddest of mysteries, the American family.

Of course, we're all Peeping Toms, and so I suppose we should be glad that some of us are also exhibitionists. The Louds permitted the cameras into their home for no financial reward and signed all the required releases willingly. They say they thought it would be fun to be on TV. They know they are attractive, and no fewer than three of the five children hope to be performers. I suppose they must have thought of themselves as "The Partridge



Michele.



# In 1966, a One-Man Peace Mission Failed

By Waverley Root

PARIS (IHT).—On Jan. 27, 1973, the agreement to bring peace to a Vietnam that had been at war for 32 years was finally signed in Paris. It was more than six years after what may well have been the first direct contact between an American and a Vietnamese, with a view to ending the war. This contact occurred on Dec. 15, 1966, in the improbable setting of the NATO building in Paris during that organization's annual end-of-the-year meeting.

It is my opinion that agreement to end the war could have been reached then, on terms as good as, or better than, those that have been accepted now, and probably with greater ease—thus sparing the death, destruction and suffering that occurred between 1966 and 1973.

I feel entitled to express an opinion on this subject for I was the American involved in 1966. It was early in December, 1966, that an official of the U. S. Embassy, who was also a friend, asked me to act as an intermediary between the United States and North Vietnam.

The reason he addressed himself to me was that I knew Mr. Van Bo, the head of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris. He was virtually Hanoi's ambassador to France, although the political situation made it inconvenient for him to be given that title officially. Nevertheless, his rank in the diplomatic hierarchy of his country was that of minister plenipotentiary.

I had known Mr. Bo since June 20, 1964, when a French ambassador who had been a friend of mine for 20 years (he was only a vice-consul when I met him) invited us to dinner together in Paris—probably during his last visit. Our conversation lasted for two and a half hours, and was highly informative, although I wrote nothing about it at the time.

Our talk was private, even confidential, all the more useful to me as a journalist because under such conditions Mr. Bo could, and did, speak freely, without being obliged to impose upon himself the restraint that any public figure has to exercise when he knows that what he says will be printed for everyone to read.

My U.S. Embassy friend explained what was wanted of me. There was a current in Washington in favor of making a really determined effort to open peace negotiations with North Vietnam, but—despite statements that had been made in Hanoi, which were discounted because public utterances were always suspected of being distorted—the U.S. government officials remained in the dark about what Hanoi would really settle for. These people in Washington preferred that an American should make direct contact with the North Vietnamese to try to find out.

I would be given a number of specific questions that the U.S.

officials wanted Hanoi to answer. My job was to get the answers. I was warned to make no references to this mission before any of my numerous friends at the embassy, for they would not be in on the secret. The usual channels were being short-circuited. "Your report will go direct to the White House," I was told. "Even the ambassador does not know about this."

"You may," my embassy friend added, "be making history."

But I had no desire to make history. I preferred to report. I also believed that the exercise of journalism is incompatible with performing services for the government.

But how could any American in a position to contribute to the extrication of his country from the Vietnam quagmire refuse to help? I said I would do what I could and asked if I could have credentials to assure the North Vietnamese that I was entitled to speak for somebody besides myself.

"That is out of the question," I was told. "You must pretend to be acting as a journalist."

## Early Problems

Since our lunch in 1964 we had met several times and I had always enjoyed access to Mr. Bo. This time it proved unexpectedly difficult. The United States, after a 37-day pause, had resumed bombing North Vietnam early in the year and Mr. Bo was refusing to talk to Americans. I managed to make contact nevertheless, and he appointed as my informant a North Vietnamese journalist who, like me, was covering the NATO meeting.

That is how it happened that my talks with a Communist spokesman started against the inappropriate background of the press briefing hall of the anti-Communist NATO.

The talks developed with undiplomatic speed. The first contact was made in the NATO building on Dec. 15 and the second in the same place on the following day.

It was at this second meeting that I first put my questions. We met again at a "Chinese" restaurant that was actually North Vietnamese, a cover for our more or less clandestine rendezvous, and twice more at my apartment, from which my wife had been invited to absent herself. These five meetings, plus the time required to transmit my questions to Hanoi and to receive the answers, took just nine days. On the evening of Dec. 23 I was given Hanoi's responses— orally. I handed in my report on Dec. 24. It seemed to me that Hanoi's answers constituted a considerable Christmas present, for they gave grounds for believing that a way could be opened toward peace. Nobody had asked for my opinion, but I gave it anyway. "Hanoi is willing to negotiate, but suspicious," I wrote in my report. "The sine qua non is the cessation of the bombings."

I added that Hanoi's answers to the questions I had put were all the more significant because, from the first, nobody had been taken in by the pretense that I was simply a journalist looking for information. The North Vietnamese realized perfectly well that I was an unofficial messenger for official principals, and their responses were therefore made in the spirit of one country talking to another.

The capital point in Hanoi's answers, it seemed to me, lay in the response to an American question on the four points publicly proposed by Premier Pham Van Dong as a basis for peace: "Was the United States being called upon to accept these points as a prior condition to the opening of peace talks?" Not at all, Hanoi answered; they were simply a suggested basis for a political solution—a starting point for talks, a basis for an agenda.

For example, on the specific question of the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, one of the four points, Hanoi was not insisting that the troops had to be withdrawn before negotiations could start. That would, indeed, have been thoroughly unreasonable, unrealistic and unrealistic: no American government could have consented to pull out its forces as a preliminary to negotiations in which the other side was seeking to secure their departure. Such an

action would have been a simple surrender.

What Hanoi did want was an American statement of intent to withdraw its forces after, and only after, the conclusion of a peace agreement. This would have committed the United States to nothing if it had proved impossible to agree. If an agreement were reached, it was to be presumed that the United States would be only too happy to bring its soldiers home. The United States did indeed agree to withdraw its forces in 1973; it could hardly have been more difficult to do so in 1966, when there were six years less of bitterness and suspicion to be overcome.

"Why had Hanoi made no response to American overtures toward peace, expressed in official speeches and public statements?" one of my questions asked. Hanoi replied that it was a political impossibility to negotiate unless the bombing stopped.

What the North Vietnamese seemed to want was a public statement by the United States that it was renouncing bombing. This would have made it difficult in the face of world public opinion, for America to return to these tactics later. But I had the impression that a cessation of the bombing, even unaccompanied by a pledge not to resume it, would have been enough to bring Hanoi to the peace table. One question put to the North

Vietnamese was presented in curious form; the answer was curious too. "If American forces were withdrawn, how long would it be before North and South Vietnam would reunite?" It asked—not whether they would be reunited.

Eventual reunification was apparently taken for granted—after all, it had been accepted as the 1954 Geneva Conference, and in 1973 it would be accepted again. Hanoi answered that it desired the reunification of Vietnam, but that it could hardly be achieved immediately—certainly not before the U.S. presidential elections of 1968.

This sounded very much like an offer to make a deal. In effect, the North Vietnamese seemed to be saying that in exchange for peace, they would not embarrass the President who made that peace—and who was then presumed to be a candidate for re-election—by precipitating before the elections an action that might cause voters to doubt the wisdom of the terms that the President had accepted. This answer seemed to betray a desire to reach agreement.

"Does the Democratic Republic of Vietnam aim at the domination of all Indochina, including Thailand?" Hanoi was also asked. The answer was: "We share a common language and a common way of life; but there are many local differences, and although

ultimate reunification of the former Indochina might seem desirable—economically, for instance—it does not seem likely for a great many years." No answer was made to the question about Thailand.

## A Longer List

There were a number of other questions and answers, but those I have summarized were the most important. I told my embassy friend when I handed him my report that I thought Hanoi was in as conciliatory a mood as could have been expected and that the moment seemed propitious for negotiating an honorable peace. I waited with a certain optimism for some sign from Washington that the opportunity was being seized. None came.

With hindsight, it is possible to understand why I was asked to undertake my mission at that particular time, and why it had no sequel. In the fall of 1966, the international opposition to the war was strong. Bowing to it, President Lyndon Johnson delivered a speech in San Antonio, Texas, on Sept. 29 appealing once more to Hanoi to talk peace. Hanoi refused any discussion unless the bombing were stopped unconditionally, and the United States was unwilling to end the bombing without a quid pro quo.

The North Vietnamese told me they had no quid pro quo to offer.

American spokesmen had intimated that the United States was prepared to call off the bombing if Hanoi would end the infiltration of troops and supplies from North to South. In Hanoi's view, this was unacceptable. They had virtually no air force and, at that time, inadequate anti-aircraft defense. Hence if they agreed to cut off the supplies and reinforcements going South, leaving their soldiers to wither on the vine, they would be giving up the only war they were able to wage.

President Johnson's appeal therefore fell on deaf ears. Two new approaches to Hanoi for the opening of peace talks were indicated, one secret, the other open. My mission, if it had been followed through, would have been part of the secret one. The open one was undertaken by Arthur Goldberg, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

On Dec. 19, four days after my first contact with the North Vietnamese, a letter from Mr. Goldberg to United Nations Secretary-General U. Thant was made public. In it the secretary was asked to use his good offices to bring about peace talks. Secretary of State Dean Rusk followed this up on Dec. 21 by announcing that "maximum lati-

tude" had been given Mr. Thant for this effort. On Dec. 30, after consultations, Mr. Thant answered that the "first and essential condition for negotiations was that the bombing should be stopped—exactly what I had reported six days earlier."

When my North Vietnamese interlocutor gave me Hanoi's answers on Dec. 23, I asked him what Hanoi thought of the Goldberg move.

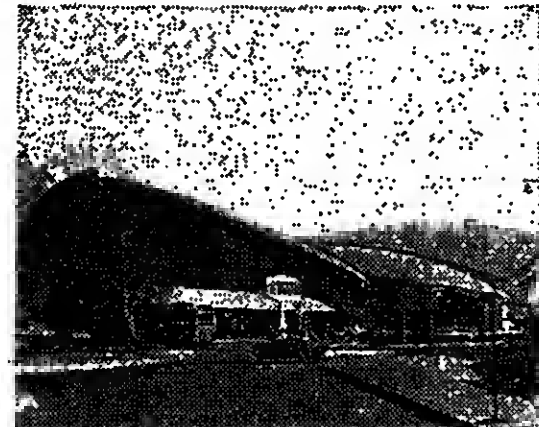
He said that the Paris delegation had not yet received any directives about it, which might be considered an indication that it was being taken seriously. The silence contrasted sharply with the speed of Hanoi's reaction a year earlier, when the United States had dispatched ambassadors to various parts of the world on "peace missions." At that time Hanoi immediately notified its representatives abroad that this was a propaganda maneuver to which no importance should be attached.

But the moment passed and the pendulum of history, which for a moment had swung to the side of peace, swung back again to the side of war.

My modest effort was consigned to oblivion. For six years I have considered it as having been futile.

But was it entirely sterile? Did some faint echo linger on to contribute however minutely to the final result?

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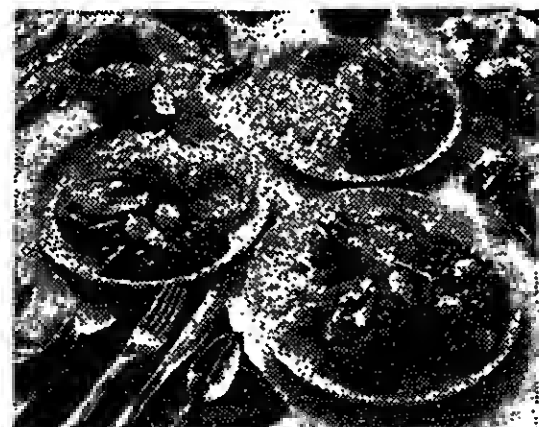
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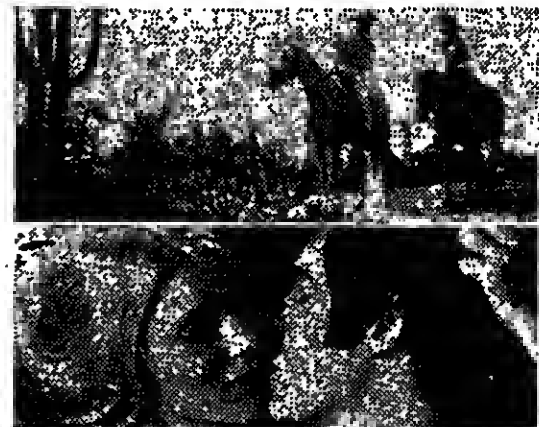
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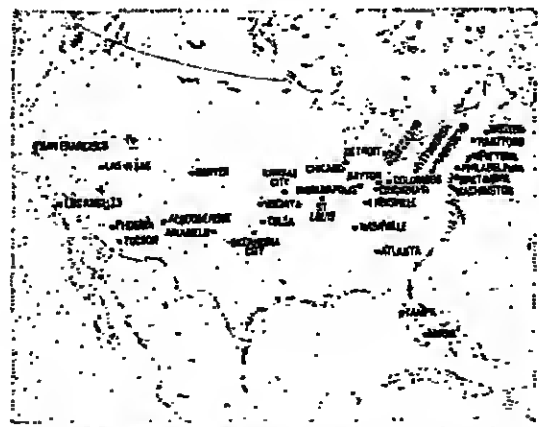
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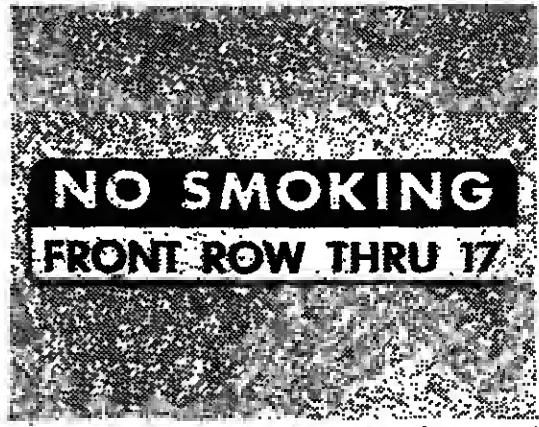
With Ambassador Service, there's a choice of two films and eight tracks of audio.\* **BETTER.**



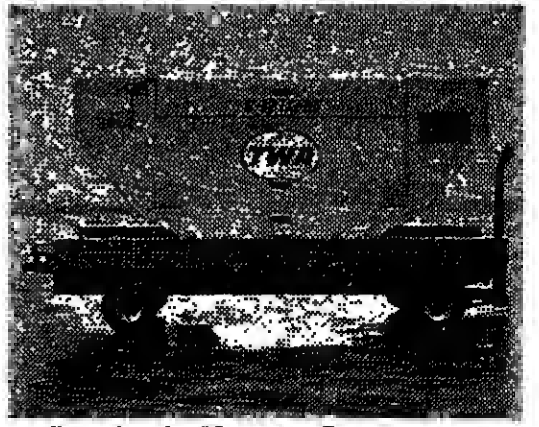
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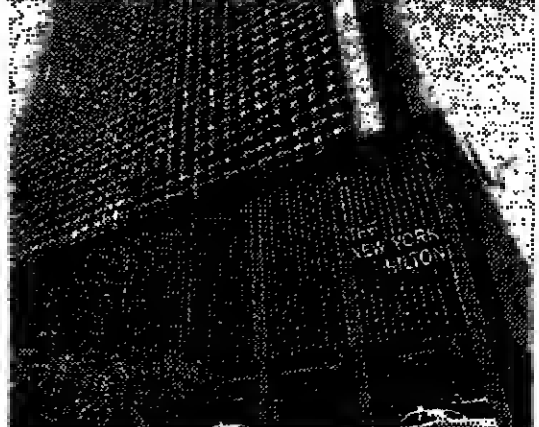
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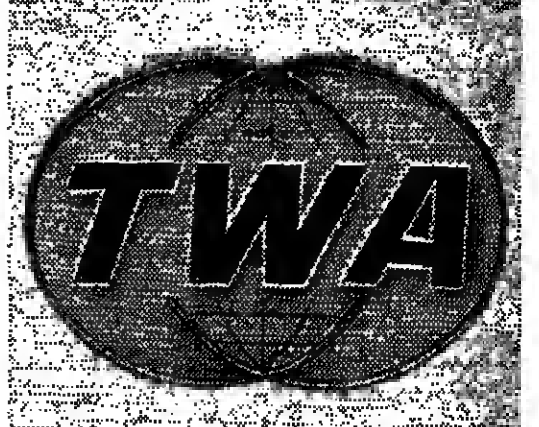
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## An American Family

(Continued from preceding page.)

sociate editor with the Forum for Contemporary History in Santa Barbara, and has already been promoted several times.

The filming of the family certainly did not cause the breakup, but it did hasten what was probably inevitable. Craig Gilbert says that some time after the separation, Pat developed an emotional involvement with him, one that seemed somehow to have been promised in their daily work relationship. But Craig was not prepared to merge the observer with the subject, and his subsequent remoteness complicated relations between the two of them. Despite the seemingly necessary professional coolness, Craig appears to be a soft and kind man, intellectual, artistic, an amateur anthropologist, a warrior, an improver. He must have seemed to Pat, after years of neglect by the uncommunicative Bill, like the prince who cuts his way through the thorny rose bush to wake Sleeping Beauty from her deep sleep. When Craig decided to keep his distance, she would talk to him only through other people. His withdrawal symbolizes—and reminds us of—the way all of us, observers, writers, commentators, social thinkers, fail really to change anything for anyone. We simply try to understand and cannot get anything altered. Like with doctors whose magic is not working, we increase our noise, stamp our feet and affect nothing.

On Sept. 5, Pat Loud sent the crew a thank-you letter after seeing the series in which she said, "I think you've handled the film with as much kindness as is possible and still remained honest. I am, in short, simply astounded, enormously pleased and very proud." After the reviews came out, in an about-face, Pat and Bill both started to vocally object to the series. Pat told an interviewer for the Santa Barbara paper, "I think we're a very well-adjusted family. The divorce is a matter of philosophy not psychology."

"We spent 30 years building a family, and they selected only the negative, bizarre and sensational stuff," Bill Loud said. "But I'm really grateful. It was a very gratifying experience." As for Pat, her assessment of Craig Gilbert was, "He's a kind, perceptive, sweet man who wouldn't hurt us for the world."

The Louds' sensitivity is understandable. They have been ex-

posed to public scrutiny in a way they never intended or expected, and a life involved with good appearances has been publicly questioned. But I wish they understood and could be comforted by the fact that they are not separate or different from the rest of us. Our fascination with them is an expression of their ability to symbolize the common dilemma.

When sorting through the experience of viewing the Louds, my first realization was that all the avenues of culture as I have understood them were missing from the Loud family life. If there is such a thing as negative culture, or culture minus, the Louds have it. The blaring sound of rock is the high point of creativity in the family. There are no crafts. There is no religion. There is no avenging sensibility, no real moral right or wrong. I think the Louds have escaped the small-town mores of an earlier America. They have been educated and led into a large vacuum, and like the rest of us are cast out without the structures of work and religion that used to shape the days. We have so much freedom we are now culturally Neanderthal.

Bill and Pat Loud sit in their living room afraid. It seems of nothing—no demons give them bad dreams, no wild animals haunt their steps. A brush fire comes within inches of the house. Michael is young enough to be frightened and screams into the night. Pat and Bill return home after the danger is over. They comment about the fire casually. If the house burns, it's insured; nothing really has the power to hurt them. It seems logical that when the culture has thinned down to the alcohol the Louds and their children are always imbibing and then has evaporated, a nation of Louds will silently float away.

When they're in the house they tie by the pool which, clear blue as it was, I began to see as a field swamp breeding a kind of fly that gives us all a fatal case of cultural malaria.

It is important to remember that we see the Louds on an edited film. They claim happy moments were cut out. But, knowing their tendency to insist on their state of felicity, including a happy divorce and a keen, gay son, deep into the drug scene, I would suspect we saw a reasonably true slice of life.

This article was written for The New York Times Magazine.



## Internationalizing Peace

The purpose of the assembly of government notables, plus the secretary-general of the United Nations, which opens in Paris today, is, according to South Vietnam's foreign minister, "to de-Americanize the peace."

Continuing to state his position in negatives, Tran Van Lam said that the best guarantee for the success of the cease-fire would be for the great powers not to intervene and not to encourage either side to violate the armistice agreements.

If that were as far as the meeting at the Hotel Majestic could go, it would nationalize the peace—or what the world still only hopes will be peace. That is, it would leave the whole thing up to the Vietnamese to settle, and since neither side is really satisfied with the territorial or political status produced by the cease-fire, the chances are that both would just fight it out.

But Mr. Lam would have the conference go beyond that—and so would the Canadians, who are present as one of the four members of the supervisory commission. The Canadians, and Saigon, appear to agree that at this point the Security Council of the UN should provide political backing for supervision of the truce—should, in effect, assume overall responsibility for carrying the cease-fire terms into effect.

Logically, this would be an excellent solution, since, after all, keeping the peace is a major reason for the UN's existence. Unfortunately, the North Vietnamese have been consistent in their opposition to any UN role

in the struggle and neither China nor the Soviet Union have any enthusiasm for UN action beyond passing resolutions and conferring.

Between an assertion of UN authority and the return of the problem to the original contestants, is there any action which the group assembling at the Majestic can take? It is an unusual body, at least in the degree of cooperation which the major powers seem ready to render. The United States is on better terms with the Soviet Union and China than at any time in the last 25 years or so. The two Communist states, while at odds on much, have a good deal in common with respect to Vietnam. If the emphasis is placed upon common interests, rather than mutual divisions, they should be able to reach agreement on some measures for the effective maintenance of the peace in Vietnam, even if they cannot reach accord on allowing the most natural means of accomplishing this end—the UN—to take a hand.

In any case, this is the most serious positive test of the recent rapprochement between Washington and Moscow, and Washington and Peking. Trade and cultural exchanges are one thing; getting together to try to insure a genuine truce in an area where their ideological and nationalist concerns have been at odds for more than a decade is another matter. But if the results in Paris meet this test, then the prospects for Mr. Nixon's "generation of peace" will be vastly strengthened.

## Détente With China

A good deal of the remaining ice in Chinese-American relations evidently melted during Henry A. Kissinger's successful visit to Peking. The central agreement was a decision on what amounts to an exchange of ambassadors and other diplomatic personnel. The communiqué speaks of setting up mutual "liaison offices." That sounds like establishment of quasi-diplomatic relations, which would probably be fully realized except for the still delicate problem of Taiwan.

But it is precisely because the United States still officially recognizes Taiwan and has troops there that the willingness of Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai to go as far as they now have toward normalization of Chinese-American relations is so impressive. All of the rest of the fruits Mr. Kissinger brought home from Peking—agreements to expand trade, to increase the exchange of scholarly, cultural and sports groups, to release American fliers now in Chinese jails and to begin negotiations in Paris on reciprocal Chinese and American economic claims against each other—testify to the speed and the strength of the Peking-Washington political thaw that is now in the ascendant.

From Washington's point of view, the cordiality of the Kissinger reception in Peking and the scope of the new agreements must bring hope that China will help stabilize the still far from pacified regions of confrontation in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. And the possibility is also raised that Peking may eventually aid in the resolution of other world problems ranging from nuclear disarmament to the Middle East.

But the growing Chinese-American warmth is hardly considered good news everywhere around the globe. In Moscow undoubtedly there are many who wonder what secret agreements went unrevealed in last week's terse Washington-Peking communiqué. The Russians know perfectly well that it is fear of the Soviet Union that has induced Mao Tse-

tung and Chou En-lai to change their attitudes toward the United States so dramatically. It would be surprising if the Russians did not seize an early opportunity to make a high-level sounding to learn whether there is a basis for their fear of Chinese-American understanding directed against Moscow.

In Taiwan, the growing Peking-Washington cordiality must be producing increasing concern among at least two groups: the more militant anti-Communist mainlanders in Chiang Kai-shek's regime and the more ardent Taiwanese nationalists who want independence for their own island. However, there must be elements in Taiwan now who are pondering how and when best to make their peace with Peking and to accept what they must regard as the "inevitable" reintegration of Taiwan with mainland China. The drama and the heartbreak involved in the choices faced by the main groups in Taiwan should not be lost sight of in the midst of the celebration here over improved Peking-Washington relations.

Finally, in Tokyo, it is already evident that there are Japanese suspicions that the détente in Chinese-American relations is being guided by Washington with an eye to improving this country's competitive position vis-à-vis Japan in China, both politically and economically. It was useful that Mr. Kissinger stopped in Tokyo on his way back to Washington and briefed leaders there on his talks in Hanoi and Peking. But it was unlikely that those briefings satisfied all Japanese factions or ended Japanese suspicions. And it is unfortunate that this great advance in Chinese-American relations has, by an accident of history, taken place in the wake of the severe blows psychologically and otherwise suffered by Japan during the recent intricate international negotiations which ended with the devaluation of the dollar and the involuntary floating of the yen.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Enrico Caruso

He was born a hundred years ago Sunday, and his voice still thrills millions. If ever there was a singer for all the ages, it was Enrico Caruso, and his very name is synonymous with singing. Enrico Caruso of the Metropolitan Opera. Caruso and Farrar. Caruso and Destinn. Caruso and Scotti. It was always the name of Enrico Caruso that came first. Farrar, Destinn, Scotti and the others—great singers all, but they do not live today. Caruso does.

He made hundreds of records, and through those old Victor Red Seals comes that molten voice, that incredible instrument with the baritone underpinning, that sound of sheer exultation, that feeling of triumphant virility. A voice cannot be described in words. All one can say is that Caruso was

unique. It was not a matter of vocal power alone, though he had that in plenty. It was not a matter of color alone, though his voice could take on more shades than a peacock. It was not a matter of musicianship alone, for although he was a sensitive musician he was not the most subtle singer in history.

Whatever it was, it ended up a function of personality over natural endowments. A natural, simple, lovable personality comes through the awesome voice. At basis this is what makes all of us, so many years later, identify with the man as well as with the singer. And that is why Caruso's recordings are still selling in the millions. Caruso loved to sing, and his voice eternally communicated that joy, on a cosmic level.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 26, 1898

NEW YORK.—News from Washington is graver than at any time since the Maine disaster occurred and high officials of the administration no longer conceal the fact that they regard the situation as extremely critical. Although the Board of Inquiry is still conducting its investigation, secretly all reports from Havana assert that the Maine was destroyed by an outside explosion, most probably by a submarine mine.

#### Fifty Years Ago

February 26, 1923

BOSTON.—According to a statement of the so-called "Sacco and Vanzetti Committee," Nicola Sacco, who, with Bartolomeo Vanzetti, was convicted of the murder of a payroll guard at a shoe factory in Braintree, Mass., in 1920, and was given the death penalty by a jury in 1921, and on whose behalf radicals in both America and Europe made frequent demonstrations during the fall of 1921, has been on a hunger strike since Feb. 15.



'Was That All Me?'

## Spiro Agnew on the Road

By James Reston

MINNEAPOLIS.—Vice-President Agnew has been out here on the road quoting Arthur Schlesinger, of all people, and saying some very sensible things to the Minnesota Press Association, and this not only indicates a change in the tone of his public speeches, but suggests that he is trying to build a much wider political base.

His theme to the editors was that they should not be so jumpy when criticized by some official in Washington. One or two speeches critical of newsmen, he said, didn't mean that the administration was engaged in a conspiracy against the reporters or planning to dismantle the First Amendment.

He conceded that Schlesinger was not his favorite historian, but he quoted him as saying that the Kennedy administration "used to wonder about the hypersensitivity of reporters."

"When editorial and administration opinions differ," the Vice-President observed, "why cannot the differences be accepted as sincere judgments on both sides?... The fact is," he added, "that the Nixon administration is no more desirous of, nor more capable of, curtailing freedom of the press in America than any of its predecessors."

Well, more things could be said about this than the patience of readers would tolerate, but it is interesting that Agnew is now speaking in such moderate tones and is actually interesting that the national press virtually ignores him when he does lower his voice.

### Returns Studied

Nevertheless, he has obviously studied the election returns and noted that candidates who opened on small but ardent blocs of voters at one extreme of the American electorate don't get very far in American politics. George McGovern lost the middle before he lost the election, and it is clearly going to be Spiro Agnew's task, not only to hold onto his base on the right but win acceptance in the middle if he is to win his party's nomination in 1976.

This is not to say that the Vice-President is changing his tone solely for selfish political reasons. He did not come into national politics as a man of the right. His record as governor of Maryland was one of moderation and, in part, of liberal innovation, and he started the 1968 presidential election campaign not as a supporter of Richard Nixon but as a backer of Nelson Rockefeller.

In Nixon's first term, when the President felt that the criticism of the newsmen and commentators on Vietnam was beginning to turn the country against the administration and impair the President's credibility, Agnew was given the assignment of leading counterattacks on the newspapers and the networks. And he did it very well.

### Always Available

In fairness to the Vice-President, however, even when he was leading the political charge against the wicked scribbler, he never personalized the battle, was always available to the men he attacked and, unlike some of his colleagues in this administration, never impressed those of us who argued with him that he was a zealot who was out to weaken the fundamental liberties of press and television.

In short, he was given an assignment by the President, and he carried it out, but he has restored the balance he wanted,

and he now has a new problem. It is to move into the center, as Nixon moved away from the right, and to put himself in a position to lead "the new Republican majority" the President is trying to put together.

It will not be an easy task. He is in a better position now, four years before the next presidential election, than Nixon was four years before he managed to get the Republican presidential nomination in 1968, but, unlike Nixon in those lonely days, he does not come into Minnesota for a speech and spend his time with the local Republican politicians, building strength and seeking support for the next presidential campaign. He is undoubtedly aware of the possibilities and also of his likely opponents, but his ambition seems no more compulsive than his ideology. He didn't set out to capture the Republican conservatives; they captured him, and in a way he is probably more comfortable with his new moderate scenes than he was with his alliterative attacks and provocations on the newsmen a year or so ago.

Accordingly, he is now at the point in his career where Nixon was before the 1968 campaign, when men seeking office talk more sense than they do after they get in.

One recalls with some nostalgia the comment of Richard Nixon before he got into the White House: "The President has a duty to decide," he said, "but the people have a right to know why. The President has a responsibility to tell them—to lay out all the facts and to explain not only why he chose as he did but also what it means for the future. Only through an open, candid dialogue with the people can the President maintain his trust and his leadership."

"The time we once again had an open administration—open to ideas from the people and open in its communication with the people—an administration of open doors, open eyes and open minds."

"We should bring dissenters into policy discussions, not freeze them out; we should invite constructive criticism, not only because the critics have a right to be heard, but also because they often have something worth hearing... The President cannot isolate himself from the great intellectual ferment of his time. On the contrary, he must consciously and deliberately place himself at their center..."

could still field men like Benjamin Franklin and John Jay.

No professional corps exerts the quality or devotion of David Bruce, Averell Harriman, Ellis Bunker or a distinguished line of American envoys to India, for example. Yet the political spoils system, as applied to diplomacy, has also seen the United States send overseas chiefs of mission who, by their own testimony, didn't know what or where NATO was or had no idea of the name of the chief of government to which they had been assigned.

The custom has been to flesh out the staff of such inexperienced gentlemen by assigning to them as right hands, when possible, career diplomats who might limit the repercussions of their boo-boos even if they couldn't always avoid them.

No recent President save perhaps Dwight Eisenhower really liked the U.S. Foreign Service and none has refused to include embassies among political spoils. Nor, despite stubborn efforts of such differing secretaries of state as Dean Acheson, John Foster Dulles and Dean Rusk to save good posts for worthy career men, have they always been able to win the good fight.

But nowadays the spoils system runs riot. The secretary of state has abandoned his normal authority in this as well as other fields. Henry A. Kissinger obviously has far more gigantic fish to fry. So the American professional ambassador risks becoming as extinct as the whooping crane.

Today all but two major U.S. diplomatic posts overseas, outside Latin America, are filled or are about to be filled with what the service calls "politicos." Bonn and shortly Saigon will be exceptions, meantime London, Paris, Rome, Madrid, Athens, Tokyo, The Hague, Brussels and so on are assigned to the loving ambassadorial care of those who bet right, not trained right.

Over 100 Envoys

Washington now exchanges ambassadors with over 100 capitals. Once the theory was that most chiefs of mission should be trained career officers, speaking foreign languages, whose mature life had been spent preparing to supervise U.S. interests and represent U.S. policy decisions with maximum expertise.

The goal of a fully professional elite was never wholly realized as it has customarily been in other countries like France and Britain. There were always posts where upkeep was so expensive that it couldn't be paid for by State Department funds awarded by a niggardly Congress.

It has been customary to reserve such positions for rich amateurs of proper political coloration. There have been times when truly outstanding diplomats were created by this system—and not just in the early days when we had no career service but

## The Nixon Retreat On Anti-Poverty

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Whatever its shrewdness as a political tactic, the Nixon administration's retreat from welfare reform and its willingness to abandon or dismember the program of legal services for the poor is undercutting the moral and logical base of its own design for reshaping domestic policy.

That is a sweeping statement. I realize, but it is the only conclusion one can draw from a consideration of the contradictions between the premises of the President's program and the actions he is sanctioning today. For one who has welcomed and supported many of Mr. Nixon's domestic reforms—particularly, his efforts at decentralization, it is painful to see him sacrificing internal consistency and moral integrity in order to satisfy a short-term political goal.

A convenient starting point from which to see what has happened is a paragraph of Daniel P. Moynihan's new book, "The Politics of a Guaranteed Income," in which Mr. Nixon's first-term domestic counselor discusses the three "strategies" available to the government to assist the poor in America.

### Liberals' Strategy

One was the "services strategy," the direct provision or financing of a wide variety of programs aimed at meeting the needs or improving the opportunities of the poor. As Moynihan notes, this was "quintessentially the approach of political liberalism in the middle third of the 20th century."

The second was the "legal strategy," the use of the courts and the legal process to end discrimination and obtain equal access to all public programs and facilities. This approach, carried out by both private organizations and the government, was embodied, among other places, in the legal services program of the anti-poverty agency, the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The third was the "income strategy," the transfer of money to the poor through the simple mechanism of taxing-in-and-paying-out, with the goal of enabling the poor to obtain through the marketplace, the goods and services they most valued for themselves.

Given this choice of options, Mr. Nixon's domestic strategy unfolded in clear and logical terms. He decided to reduce the dependence on the service strategy, for several reasons: It had been the approach of his Democratic predecessors and he wanted something different. It had led to the creation of a huge Washington bureaucracy, which he wanted to reduce. It had caused increasing racial and social discord, which he wanted to minimize. And it had been of doubtful value to its intended beneficiaries, whose plight he wanted to improve.

### Techniques Meshed

The legal strategy, on the other hand, seemed worth preserving. It had achieved significant success in the field of civil rights and, as a lawyer, Mr. Nixon could perceive its usefulness in moving questions of economic injustice off the streets and into the courts. And the income strategy also made sense to him, not only as

a device for dealing directly with the most serious problem of the poor, but as a technique that meshed perfectly with the preference for decentralizing decision-making embodied in his other major domestic initiative, revenue-sharing.

Thus, in his first years as President, we saw Mr. Nixon seeing the growth rate of domestic service programs, while pushing increasing reliance on the courts and legal strategies. The words are worth recalling.

In his 1969 welfare reform message, he said: "I propose a new approach that will make welfare more attractive to work than welfare and will establish nationwide minimum payments to dependent families with children. I propose that the Federal Government pay a basic benefit to those American families who cannot care for themselves and never state they live."

In his poverty-program reorganization message of that same year, Mr. Nixon proposed that "the Office of Legal Services be strengthened and elevated... that... it will take on central responsibility for programs which help provide advocates for the poor in their dealings with social institutions. The singleness of many institutions at all levels of society in responding to the needs of individual citizens is one of the central problems of our time. Disadvantaged persons in particular must be helped so that they fully understand the legal means of making their needs known and having those needs met."

In the light of that history, what can one say about Mr. Nixon's current domestic policy? He has carried forward his campaign against the "services strategy," full blast and in his new budget is proposing not just to provide services for the poor.

But what has happened to the other two strategies that were to substitute for it? The "income strategy" has been abandoned by Mr. Nixon. There is no welfare reform or "minimum-income" proposal in his budget and none is likely to be forthcoming.

### Outlook Grim

As for legal services, the outlook is equally grim. Having frustrated Congress's efforts to create an independent, nonpolitical legal services corporation, by insisting on personal control of his board of directors, Mr. Nixon is now presiding over the destruction of the existing OEO legal services program, which has been significantly successful in obtaining equal access to government benefits for its poor clients and which enjoys the strong support of the organized bar.

At the same time, he is continuing the other phases of his decentralization program by proposing to go beyond general revenue-sharing into a broad range of subsidies to local governments, for them to use as they wish. In effect, he is telling the poor, "Don't come to Washington with your problems. Get what you need from your local government."

To do that to the poor, without giving them the financial or legal resources to wage the fight for their rights in those thousands of local communities, is not a strategy for achieving social justice and simultaneously reducing the power and influence of the central government.

It is a callous sacrifice of the minority who are poor to the political tactic of attempting to create a Republican majority from the many who are complacent and comfortable.

It is a disillusioning spectacle for those of us who thought Mr. Nixon was attempting something more worthy.

## Letters

### Pakistani POWs

The cynicism of W. Rahman's letter on Pakistani POWs (Feb. 22) and India's reasons for holding them makes me feel sick. Is there no decency left? I don't give a damn about legal quibbles. These are matters for lawyers. All I know is that there are 93,000 Pakistani POWs and children in Indian war camps and that they should return to their homes and families.

GERARD VERNON.

The simple fact, notwithstanding Mr. Rahman's sophistry, is that Bangladesh is holding the Pakistani POWs as hostages, as a club to force Pakistan to recognize a country it has every right to refuse to recognize.

R. MORIN.

Geneva.

مكتبة النهر







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PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I. LABRNER



BEETLE BAILEY



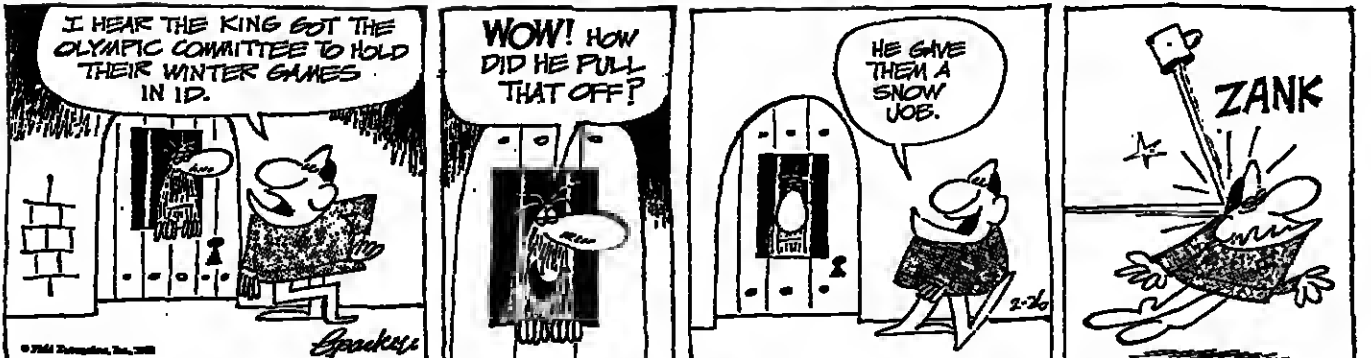
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN MD



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Since the club king is a dubious value, most experts would choose to pass with the North hand or perhaps bid a weak-two in spades. In any event a desirable part-score in hearts is not easy to reach.

However, North boldly opened one spade. His raise of the heart response was certainly better than a spade rebid, and South was not inclined to hang short of game.

Playing in four hearts, South must assume that a normal trump break will leave him just one loser in that suit. He should also assume a diamond loser, since the chance of finding East with exactly K x x is quite poor. The crucial question is how many club tricks will be lost. One club can be discarded on the spade ace, and if given the opportunity South may be able to ruff two clubs in the dummy.

The opening lead was a club, and South maneuvered skillfully. After taking the club ace, East shifted to the heart queen, but it was too late. South won with the king in dummy and took the next four tricks by ruffing in the black suits. Next he cashed the spade ace, discarding a club, and reached this position:

NORTH

♠ A 8 7 6 5 4

♥ K 4 2

♦ J 10 2

♣ K

WEST

♠ K J 3

♥ J 9 7

♦ K 8 7 6

♣ Q 6 2

EAST

♠ Q 10 9 2

♥ Q 10

♦ 9 5

♣ A J 9 8 7

SOUTH

♠ —

♥ A 8 6 5 3

♦ A Q 4 3

♣ 10 5 4 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass

3 ♥ Pass 4 ♥ Pass

Pass Pass

West led the club two.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

REAR END VIEW OF A CAR  
LOCKED  
THEY WERE THE ONLY TWO  
HAIKIRI  
REAR END VIEW OF A CAR  
LOCKED  
THEY WERE THE ONLY TWO  
HAIKIRI

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BLEER

URPPE

PLOARE

RYLURF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: CAPON VALIT MANIAC FERVID

Answer: People in complete agreement may speak with one VOICE

BOOKS

BUCKY

A Guided Tour of Buckminster Fuller

By Hugh Kenner. Morrow. 338 pp. Illustrated. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

HUGH KENNER meets R. Buckminster Fuller, just try to imagine it. Here comes Fuller, inventor of the geodesic dome, the closest thing we have to the Lewis Carroll's White Knight... his saddlebags brimming with vacuum toothbrushes and terebrators... his motto, "I have seen the future, and it is there (I'm sure)" emblazoned on his escutcheon. And here comes Kenner, professor of English at the University of California, Santa Barbara, gazing mildly at the century through vertices of Sera Pound. They meet at a bend in space. "It's an invasion of my own," cries Bucky, fixing his trifocals on a geodesic bubble he's blown. "Marvelous! It's what underlies 'Finnegans Wake,'" exclaims Kenner. "Dynamism" whoops Bucky, seeing Kenner's metaphors. "Let's dance," cheers Kenner, looking down on Bucky's dome. They dance.

You follow? Neither did I exactly. Not, at least, until the penultimate chapter of "Bucky: A Guided Tour of Buckminster Fuller," when Kenner splits himself into Supporter and Skeptic, debates Fuller's virtues and faults, and seems to give winning points to the Skeptic, who says, "Ah, but how those environmental (Bucky's) would coerce." "Gadgets, like toys, preoccupy. They impose their routine. Also... they keep breaking down, and their owners are seen waiting for them." "His domes often leak." He relies "on the psychological prestige of computers, and [ignores] the plain fact that it is low." "There is a sense in which everything he has touched has aborted, leaving him to expound an ever more detailed vision of the Universe." "He has lived long enough to see that nothing is going to work out as he expected." And one sighs with relief to see one half-baked prejudices against Fuller confirmed.

But elsewhere—when Kenner is not being elusively gloomy—"learning something is not so that you thought was so is not to lose but to learn a great deal more" or "learning is a flagrant wit of Fuller's early prose style, Kenner writes. "A sentence would gain momentum like a cast-off wheel, bounding down ideological hillsides, entangling random clotheslines, frightening the chickens"; or teasing us with half-concealed keys to his own books (Fuller's "Talk solved for me, that week (in 1967) a book called 'The Pound Era' I had been trying to think out for years and was suddenly able to start writing." But how? One pleads to know) when Kenner's not up to these familiar games, he's up to others equally familiar by now.

These are tricks in which hard nuggets of fact suddenly break up into opaque disquisitions, bewildering analogies, and self-evident claims whose self-evidence remains infuriatingly elusive. Now we are hearing of Fuller's pedigree, of Bucky's suicidal moment on the shore of Lake Michigan in 1927, or of his renunciation of alcohol because people were ascribing the things

In his sixth decade the large pattern finally worked itself clear. His mission, he has come to believe, has always been simple: To supply folk no more than normally curious with a coherence for the experience they are likely to have... encouragement to Dig Wholes. All of this tells us something more about Hugh Kenner, too—about the original, if quirky, mind that has been unfolding slowly in 10 books now—studies of Pound, Wyndham Lewis, James Joyce, T.S. Eliot, Samuel Beckett—works whose real subject, Kenner claims, "is the 20th-century life of the mind." So "Bucky" goes up on the shelf with the rest of those books. To await further reading, further puzzling over, and perhaps further additions that will help us to Dig Kenner's Whole as well.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 — in one's throat

6 Kinda music form

10 Word of disgust

14 Alice's cat

15 City in Oklahoma

16 Wolfe

17 Miss Shearer

18 Oblige

19 Distress

20 Office hookup

22 Verse section

24 Eel

26 Resurrected

27 Moslem noble

31 Loosened

33 U. S. resident in Panama area

35 Bathed

36 Patient man

39 Vulgar

41 Noisy initial consonant

43 Cheer

44 Mature

46 Broadening agent

47 Stabilizing device

49 Coin

50 Peruvian's parting word

53 Arden

55 Defeats

57 Library users

62 Egyptian cross

63 Numerical prefix

65 Moroccan port

66 Sort of action

67 Coalition

68 Unrinsed

69 Mart

70 Prefix for an Asian land

71 County in N. J.

DOWN

1 African gazelle

2 Symbol of Britain

3 Watt or erg

4 Old gray beast

5 Drugstore: Abbr.

6 Given a new start

7 Herbivores, etc.

8 Cotton or sloe

9 Totals

10 Due

11 Ways and

12 Esteem

13 Province in China

21 Place to rusticate

23 Vibration

25 Bawl

27 Côté d'

28 Da Vinci subject

29 Progress slowly

30 Bravo or Grande

32 Competition for M.I.T.

34 Month in Tuchman title

36 Swung

37 Kilt

38 Feature of Orion

40 Elias

42 Indian tribe

45 Salem's partner

47 Old Hamletian site

48 Architectural style

50 Conscious

51 Reed

52 Annoying person

54 Kind of chestnut

56 Wall

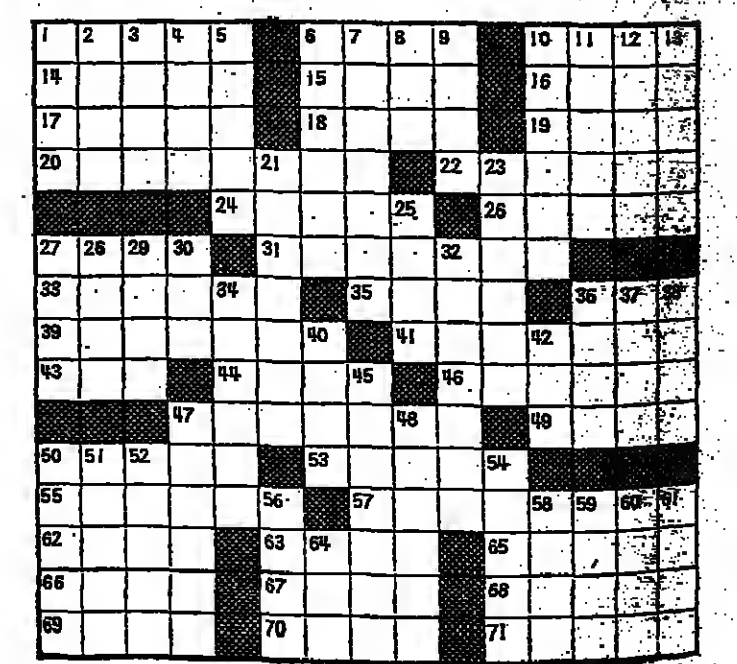
58 Neighbor of Burma

59 Arab garments

60 Plunder

61 Charon's river

64 Second-century date





## Training Starts Thursday

## Baseball Labor Dispute Is Settled

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Negotiations for baseball's club owners and players ended today with a three-year agreement, assuring the scheduled start of spring training on Thursday.

The contract, subject to ratification by the club owners and players, was announced after a 90-minute meeting by the negotiators at the offices of John Gaherin, chief negotiator for the owners.

They were released pending review and ratification by the owners and players.

"The ratification by the players will begin as soon as possible in spring training," said Marvin Miller, executive director of the players association and the chief negotiator for the players. "We will meet with two clubs at a time to speed it up."

Meeting Wednesday

Miller said that there will be a meeting of the players association's executive board Wednesday.

negotiations in Miami to discuss the agreement.

"I'm very happy it's over with," said Minnesota Twins pitcher Jim Perry, who attended today's meeting.

National League President Clint Peeples said that he and president of the American League planned to inform the major league clubs that spring training camps may now open on schedule.

Miller also announced that the remaining regional player meetings, including tomorrow's meet-

ing in Chicago, have been canceled since the players will be reporting to spring training on schedule.

The two chief stumbling blocks, almost from the start of negotiations, were the players' insistence on having outside arbitration in salary disputes, and the owners' refusal to budge on the free-agent issue. The settlement was reached when the owners yielded to the players on arbitration and the players agreed to table the discussion on free agents so it can be studied for the next two years.

The players gained a number of concessions in the new package, including increased minimum salaries, increased financial shares for the World Series winners and losers, and additional expense money during spring training.

## Met Over Four Months

Owners and player representatives have been playing chess for four months on those issues with the arbitration and free-agent debates consuming most of the time.

When the owners saw that the players would not relent in their demands, they announced that spring training camps would not open until an agreement was reached. During the past 10 days, an increased number of meetings took place between Miller and Gaherin.

Peeples and Cronin also were on hand for those sessions. On Wednesday, John Gaherin of Pittsburgh and John McCall of Montreal and Robert Reynolds of California, three of the four owners on the player-relations committee, met by themselves. Cronin and Peeples then met with Gaherin and Reynolds Thursday.

The protracted negotiations proved somewhat costly to major league clubs. The Pittsburgh Pirates canceled their spring training in Mexico and figured their losses at \$25,000 for having to miss March 2-4 exhibition games. Other teams felt the same pinch with cancellation of some games at their training camps.

One owner, Tom Yawkey of the Boston Red Sox, was distraught by the prolonged bickering that he mentioned the possibility of selling his ball club.

Miller, an old hand at labor bargaining in the steel industry before accepting his present post, had charted a course of seven regional meetings with players, beginning with a Feb. 23 session in Los Angeles, to acquaint them with the situation.

At no time during the negotiations was the word "strike" mentioned by the players. No strike vote was ever taken.

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	31	12	.716	—
New York	28	15	.652	3 1/2
Philadelphia	19	24	.442	10 1/2

## Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	31	12	.716	—
Atlanta	28	15	.652	3 1/2
Houston	25	18	.578	6 1/2
Cleveland	20	23	.465	11 1/2

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

## Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	31	12	.716	—
Chicago	28	15	.652	3 1/2
San Antonio	25	18	.578	6 1/2
Phoenix	20	23	.465	11 1/2

## Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	31	12	.716	—
Golden State	28	15	.652	3 1/2
Portland	25	18	.578	6 1/2
Seattle	20	23	.465	11 1/2

## Friday's Games

Chicago 84, New York 83 (Love 24, Walker 18; Lucas 23, Bradley 18). Bob Love wins game on hook shot with one second to go.

Phoenix 125, Buffalo 108 (Scott 29, Wal 22; Maddox 24, Kaufman 16). Charlie Scott scores 16 of his 40 points in fourth quarter.

Seattle 104, Atlanta 102 (Haywood 35, Brown 24; Hudson 30, Maravich 25). Golden State 111, Los Angeles 108 (Robinson 25, Barnett 24; McMillan 28, Goodrich 21). Nate Thurmond grabs 21 rebounds. Lakers' Jerry West 43-112 injury.

Boston 128, Philadelphia 116 (Martin 30, Tomasevich 28; Halliburton 21, May 18). Philadelphia wins game on hook shot with one second to go.

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WEIGHED DOWN—English rugby union player is brought down, but not before he got off a pass. The ball was intercepted by a Frenchman, but England won the game.

## English Jolt French in Rugby Union

LONDON, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—England brought off one of the biggest rugby union upsets in recent years when it defeated France, 14-6, yesterday, in their Five-Nations Tourney match at Twickenham.

After 10 successive international defeats in Europe, England was given little chance of defeating France, which had won its only league match this season, against Scotland. The French also were the only team to beat the New Zealand All Blacks in an international match on the New Zealanders' European tour.

But England yesterday looked much the better side once it held off an early assault by the French. Wing three-quarter David Duckham scored two tries and fullback Tony Jordan landed two penalty goals to give the English a 14-0 lead before wing three-quarter Robert Hartman scored a late try for France, which fly half Jean-Pierre Romet converted.

England led at halftime, 7-0.

The French captain, Walter Spanghero, said after the game, "Our forwards lost the game. And when Barrau was injured it was a severe blow as so many other moves revolved around him." Barrau was taken to hospital after he injured his back.

## Scotland Leads League

EDINBURGH, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—Scotland took the lead in the Five Nations Rugby Union championship when it defeated Ireland, 19-14, yesterday. It was the Scots' first home victory over Ireland since 1963.

Scotland had taken and lost the lead three times when Ian Forth scored a try three minutes from the end to put the Scots ahead again, 16-14. Scrum half D.W. Morgan sealed the victory with a dropped goal in the first minute of injury time.

Scotland now has four points in the standings from three matches. Wales, Ireland and France have two points each from two matches and England two points from three matches.

## Memphis State, Miami of Ohio

## Net Berths in NCAA Tourney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Memphis State and Miami of Ohio gained places yesterday in the national collegiate tournament by winning the Missouri Valley and Mid-American Conference basketball titles, respectively.

Larry Finch scored two free throws with 71 seconds left to give 11th-ranked Memphis State a 54-53 victory over New Mexico State. Memphis 12-1 in the conference, will play in the NCAA's Midwest regional.

Miami defeated Kent State, 75-66, as Rich Hampton scored 21 points. Miami outscored Kent, 14-5, in the final seven minutes to improve to an 8-2 win-loss mark in the conference and 16-8 overall, for a Midwest berth.

Pennsylvania clinched at least a tie for the Ivy League title with a 78-49 runaway over Yale.

## Brown Upsets Princeton

Phi. Busam scored six crucial points late in the second half to give Brown a 68-62 upset of Princeton and drop the Tigers out of a first-place tie with Penn. Princeton fell to 9-3 in the league.

Notre Dame damaged the hopes of St. John's for the NCAA, setting them, 75-71, at Uniondale, N.Y.

## College Basketball Scores

## Friday

LaSalle 72, Delaware 52. Providence 77, Seton Hall 67. Union (N.Y.) 68, Pace 47. P. Dickinson (N.H.) 60, Northeastern 48. Pittsburgh 68, Penn St. 49. St. Joseph's (Pa.) 103, Seton Hall 82. Army 57, Navy 56. Trenton 61, Queens Coll. 58. Dowling 74, Kings 63. Boston Coll. 66, Holy Cross 64. Brown 68, Princeton 62. St. Michael's 100, Central Conn. 87. Rhode Island 77, Connecticut 51. Drexel 70, Juniata 66. Wayneburg 55, Wheeling 47. Atron 72, St. Vincent 68. Dartmouth 78, Columbia 74 (OT). Brandeis 78, Coast Guard 70. Trevelyan 68, Albright 58. Buffalo 71, Lemoyne (N.Y.) 70 (OT). Syracuse 82, Chicago 66. Temple 76, Villanova 67. Penn 78, Yale 49. Marist 72, Southampton 74. American Int. 88, Worcester Tech 87. Stony Brook 61, Jona 61. Auburn 79, Washington 61. Bowdoin 68, Norwich 72. St. Bonaventure 68, Canisius 58. Marist 68, Swarthmore 66. Hartford 64, Trinity (Conn.) 60. Manhattan 66, Fairfield 66. Bridgport 66, Sacred Heart 57. St. Lawrence 72, Rochester 66. Furman 116, St. Peter's 78.

## Saturday

Marquette 68, Duke 66. South Caro. 56, Miami 57. Winston-Salem 71, J.C. Smith 76. West Fla. 82, UT Chattanooga 64. Tennessee 72, Alabama 64. Kentucky 64, LSU 71. Mississippi 68, Georgia 62.

## East

Notre Dame 76, St. John's (N.Y.) 71. Marquette 68, Fordham 67. C.W. Post 65, Adelphi 68.

## West

UCLA 78, Oregon 51, 57. Southern Cal. 55, Oregon 53. California 77, Washington 72. Stanford 58, Wash. St. 44.

## Midwest

Miami (Ohio) 75, Kent 68. Ohio U. 102, Bowling Green 87. Ohio St. 88, Northwestern 61. Illinois 81, Michigan 58. Indiana 77, Wisconsin 58. Purdue 74, IU 66. Cleveland 66, Marshall 62. St. Joseph 61, Cleveland 61.

## Southwest

Arizona 104, Denver 85. Arkansas 108, SMU 86. Houston 76, Jacksonville 61. Texas A-M 76, Texas Tech 73. Tulsa 106, West Texas 80. Baylor 88, TCU 72 (OT). Arizona 104, SMU 86. Montana 97, St. Andrews 58. Oklahoma 82, Colorado 66. Kansas 81, Oklahoma 78. Air Force 106, Xavier (Ohio) 46. Oklahoma 82, Arizona A-M 83. Texas 78, Rice 58.

## Northwest

Idaho 81, Idaho 81. Washington 76, Washington 76. L.A. St. 107, Long Beach 87. Santa Barbara 82, San Diego 87. California 82, Washington St. 87. Stanford 78, Washington 62. Santa Clara 104, New-Bern 62.

## South

Marquette 68, Duke 66. South Caro. 56, Miami 57. Winston-Salem 71, J.C. Smith 76. West Fla. 82, UT Chattanooga 64. Tennessee 72, Alabama 64. Kentucky 64, LSU 71. Mississippi 68, Georgia 62.

## East

Notre Dame 76, St. John's (N.Y.) 71. Marquette 68, Fordham 67. C.W. Post 65, Adelphi 68.

## West

UCLA 78, Oregon 51, 57. Southern Cal. 55, Oregon 53. California 77, Washington 72. Stanford 58, Wash. St. 44.

## Midwest

Miami (Ohio) 75, Kent 68. Ohio U. 102, Bowling Green 87. Ohio St. 88, Northwestern 61. Illinois 81, Michigan 58. Indiana 77, Wisconsin 58. Purdue 74, IU 66. Cleveland 66, Marshall 62. St. Joseph 61, Cleveland 61.

## Southwest

Arizona 104, Denver 85. Arkansas 108, SMU 86. Houston 76, Jacksonville 61. Texas A-M 76, Texas Tech 73. Tulsa 106, West Texas 80. Baylor 88, TCU 72 (OT). Arizona 104, SMU 86. Montana 97, St. Andrews 58. Oklahoma 82, Colorado 66. Kansas 81, Oklahoma 78. Air Force 106, Xavier (Ohio) 46. Oklahoma 82, Arizona A-M 83. Texas 78, Rice 58.

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